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NOTICE is hereby given that KHOJA GOOLAM HOOSEIN MOORAJ, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest to or in the same by way of inheritance, bequest, sale mortgage, gift or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims if any will be considered as waived.

Description:—All that piece of Foras land admeasuring 2,123 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 212, New No. 13737, Old Survey No. 274, and New Survey No. 3536 and 3537, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4057 and Street No. 244, all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Mahomedan Street in the City and Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by Mahomedan Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the Stable of Bhai Sobhonad, on or towards the North by the Mahomedan Musjid, and on or towards the South by a public passage and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.—Dated this 23rd day of Oct., 1896.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI AND DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

KHAKEE DRILL.

FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL, both yarn and piece-dyed, is now available at the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in both large and small quantities. Regiments and large buyers liberally dealt with.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

ARMANDE FRERE'S CHAMPAGNE.

CUVÉE RESERVÉE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENT
Recently Arrived.

One dozen Quarts	Rs. 36
One dozen Pints	„ 20

APPLY TO
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
(RETAIL AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, MODY & CO.,)
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India:—
STANLEY OAKES.
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

NEUBERG'S SPECIALITIES

INDIAN AND FOREIGN

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S TRICHIES
With Straws, Rs. 2 to 2-8 per 100.

BEEHIVES AND TAMAUNS, Nos. 1, 2, 3,
Cigar Shaped, Rs. 3, 2-8, 2-4 per 100.

FLOR DE JAVA, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
Rs. 4, 3-12, and 3-8 per 100.

TOKIOS, Nos. 1 and 2,
Rs. 4 and 3-8 per 100.

DONA ANNAS,
EACH CIGAR IN GOLD FOIL,
Rs. 18 per Box of 50.

LA AMISTAD,
Rs. 8-8 per Box of 50.

LA HOJA,
Rs. 6 per Box of 50.

SPOTTED DOGS,
Rs. 13-12, per Box of 100.

SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,
Rs. 10-8 per Box of 100.

PONDICHERRY BARRELS,
Rs. 2-8 per 100.

REAL BURMAHS,
Rs. 2-8 per 100.

Also a number of other Specialities too numerous to mention here.

DETAILED CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office. Bombay

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts.; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

SOLE AGENTS:
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, next to Mr. James Pearse, Confectioner, (where the whole kit has been removed for sale), valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, fancy table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels' carpets, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

1 button detective camera.
1 full-plate achromatic lens suited for portraits and views.
1 lot of books, hammock, bridles, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Shaikh Achhchajee and Meher Ilahi, of Delhi—

M U
A M E
—— 102-3—2 cases yarn.
J H B
M Y

The property of the Bombay Hounds—
5 large strong English dog cages.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built palanquin office-shigram.
1 second-hand strong victoria with removeable coach-box in very good order.
1 bay waler mare, 15-1, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 powerful C.-B. chestnut pony, 13-2, quiet in harness and saddle, very showy.
2 sets of brown leather brass-mounted single harness.
1 brown waler mare, 5 years old, 15-1 high, goes in single and double harness, a very quiet and steady mare.
1 grey Persian horse, 14-2, 7 years, quiet in harness.
1 Reily cart with new wheels and lamps, complete.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, "White House," Colaba, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a mahogany cottage piano, by Soundy & Co., an iron safe, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, diamond bracelet, 1 victoria with a grey Arab horse and harness, a strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, &c., the property of HAYEM SALEM, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS AUSTRALIAN HORSES TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

On SATURDAY, the 31st inst. at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s Stables, Girgaum, by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of Mr. J. W. Ward, the mortgagor.

19 first-class Australian horses.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the horses are now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE FANCY ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., on account of the manufacturers, the following:—

Large size musical boxes playing Hindustani and English tunes, 5 to 12 light table candelabras with music, gilt pier glasses, hall flower baskets, marble and glass-top teapoys, glass chairs, sets of flower vases, scent frames, toilet frames, puff and biscuit boxes, velvet frames, fancy pictures, and other fancy articles.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, opposite Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s premises, the very valuable and artistic French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining-room, drawing-room, office and bedroom furniture made to order by Mr. Devjee Canjee, superior electro-plated ware by Reed and Barton and by Treacher, solid silverware, very rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, windproof lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, rich Brussels' and Persian carpets, a few oil-paintings, some of them copies of the late Mr. A. W. Forde's well-known pictures representing the Mahim Wood Panorama of Bombay, Dammer Lane, Boat and Dirzi, a nearly new 11 stops mahogany cottage harmonium by Story and Clarke, English ice-box, iron safe, gentlemen's saddle, a large collection of choice garden plants, &c., the property of ALFRED H. ELLIS, Esq., proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of other gentlemen.—

A. D.-B. Gun, by E.M. Reilly, complete in leather case, rifles, and guns, revolvers, swords, daggers, knife and spear, sword sticks, etc.

1. handsome Europe-made landau almost new.
1. English,-built circular-fronted miniature brougham, by J. Lambert, light, strong and in very good order.
1. Coventry swift bicycle, 1 1-4" cushioned tyred, ball bearings througout, spring framed, in excellent order.

WEEKLY AUCTION SASE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne.
1 ebonized cottage pianoforte by William Whiteley.

Teak and blackwood furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, marble table teapoys, books, hatstands, almiras, clothes press, chests of drawers, dressing and washand tables, cupboards, dining table, arm chairs, &c.

3 sets of brass-mounted brown leather single harness.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. Framjee Rustomjee Khundallawalla, consisting of 1 gold double-cased watch by James McCabe, and one diamond ring.

The effects of the late Govind Hajee Pathak, consisting of cupboards, wearing apparel, copper and brass pots, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 strong serviceable double-stated brougham.
1 light dog-cart.
1 large English pointer dog trained to gun.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, next to the Grant Road Bridge, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood house-hold furniture, crockery and glassware, Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, table ornaments, Brussels' carpets, pictures, etc., propery of Mr. KAVASHA KHAKHOSRU PATEL.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE BUILDING, Street No. 50 Coppersmith Oart, Mazagon, and Trees for Removal, &c.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said building.

Also for removal all the trees standing on a portion of the property, street Nos. 34-36-1) and 38 Dockyard-road and Coppersmith Street, Mazagon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 220 CHESTS CALCUTTA TEA.

On MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee and on account and at the risk of Aga Mirza Mahomed Backer Huffsar.

220 chests Calcutta tea.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1896.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and cold in Bottles by all Chemists

WIESBADEN, GERMANY

PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices, Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.
BAHADURS No. 2.
BAHADURS No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 4.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

TENNIS SHOES,
REAL WHITE BUCKSKIN
RUBBER SOLES,
Rs. 16-12.

TENNIS SHOES,
WHITE CANVAS
RUBBER SOLES,
Rs. 11-4.

CRICKET SHOES,
REAL WHITE BUCKSKIN
WITH SCREWS OR NAILS,
Rs. 16-12.

CRICKET BOOTS,
REAL WHITE BUCKSKIN
WITH SCREWS OR NAILS,
Rs. 21-12.

CASH OR V. P. P.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA whichever is requred, and see that you get them, as unprincipal vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should posess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL..............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algeria
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
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Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.......................................$	60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers,
G. E. NOBLE. }

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HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE, BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Power's Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of CHESTER MACNAGHTEN, late of Rajkot, in the Independent States of Kathiawar in the Empire of India, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, European, deceased, (who died at Rajkot aforesaid on the 10th day of February, 1896, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will thereto annexed of whose property and credits were on the 28th day of September, 1896, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to RICHARD SNEADE BROWN and CHARLES FORBES MOIR, of Bombay, the constituted attorneys of SUSAN FERRIER MACNAGHTEN, widow and Sole Executrix named in the said Will for her use and benefit and limited until she should obtain Probate to be granted to her to have effect throughout the whole of British India) are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors, for such Administrators at their office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 16th day of November, 1896, as after that date the said Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said Executrix or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 1st day of October, 1896.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

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Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,330
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345xd½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	142
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		610
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	55
Aurangabad S, & M. Co., Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	80	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	800
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	550
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000		710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	775
Central India	1,800	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,525
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	810
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,050
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700		dvdRs12	640
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	500
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,030
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	540
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	580
Framjee Pet	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	560
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	700
Hingunghat Mills	700	500		40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,800	500	500	25	690
Hope Mills	500	,000	500	50	825
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,550
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	495
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,250
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	690
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	220
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	910
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,600	1,000	dvdRs.30	525
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,500	dvd Rs30	730
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	850
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs35	800
Leopold	3,500	160	103	dvdRs.10	260xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,800	1,000	dvdRs.50	980
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,200
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	560
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,325
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs 5	132½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,275
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	520
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvdRs20	335
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,300
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	800
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,210
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,100
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs80	1,600
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	900
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	140
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	365
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvdRs 20	490
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	390
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	625
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	80	500	dvdRs15	680
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	60	510
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	525
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Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	825
Wadia Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	...	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	145
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	1½	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	230
Colaba	500	1,889	1,880	dvdRs15	300
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 6	100
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,125
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	600
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs10	385
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Khangaum	240	450	150	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	82½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	370
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	500xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	140
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	600
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	87
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvdRs65	1,100

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5 7½	320
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	115
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	1½	5
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	12	161
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,550
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,640
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	63
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	60	1,060
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,600	200	200	dvdRs16	170
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	190
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	355
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	300
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs6	95
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	475
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,055
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	145
Telephone Co. Ld	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	32½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	26-11	
Gold Leaf	,,	26-12	Nom.
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Do. do. new	,,	26-2	,,
Australia bar Gold	,,	26-10	
Bombay bar Gold	,,	26-8	
Sovereigns	,,	16-14	
Do. Dragons	,,	16-13	
Silver 17	,,	88-8	
Do. 17½	,,	88-10	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h., 57m. Sun sets, 5h., 31m. High water, 0-9m., 11-45a. Low water, 5-50m., 5-42a.
P. and O. s. s. India, with overland mails of the 9th inst., due to arrive, 2 p.m.
Departure of Transport Victoria.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Ethiope, Azamor, and Naseri entered the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 4-45 p.m.

Y. M. C. A., APOLLO BUNDER.—Pleasant evening for boys; with tea and cake at 8 p.m., games, and a short gospel address by Commander A. B. Prance, R.N., H.M.S. Plassey.

A HEALTH DEPARTMENT PROSECUTION.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Fatehmahomed, a Mahomedan proprietor of a cold-drink shop, was prosecuted by the Public Health Department for committing nuisance in a public place. The waste-water from the shop was allowed to run into the street, which caused the nuisance. The accused was fined Rs. 10, and ordered to build a small drain to convey the waste-water.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Bhaidas Gunpatlal was brought up on a charge of having in his possession a piece of drill, valued at Rs. 12, of which he could give no satisfactory account. The piece was missed from the shop of Natha Kera, on the 15th inst., and information was given to the police who found it with the accused. He was fined with Rs. 50 with the option of a month's rigorous imprisonment.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Cutch Mandvie, per extra s. s. Kapurthala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mambassa, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Mozambique, Inhambane, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Tanga, Chinde, Natal, and Transvaal, per extra s. s. Nowshera, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-morrow (Saturday).—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Wednesday, the 28th instant.

DEATH FROM RAT-BITE—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an enquiry, yesterday, at the Sonapore burning ground, touching the death of Lalji Ramji, a Bhattia dealer in gunny bags, residing at Samuel Street. It appears that the deceased was lying asleep on the ground in his room on the third floor of a house, on the morning of the 13th instant, when a large rat bit him on the sole of his left foot. Some household remedies were tried, but without effect. The foot became swollen and fever set in, when Dr. C. Underwood was sent for, who treated the deceased until his death, which took place on Wednesday last. The body was removed to the Sonapore burning ground for cremation, when the clerk there reported the matter to the police. A verdict of death from rat-bite was recorded.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF A HINDU.—About 7 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, policeman No. 1576 A, while on special duty at the Grant Road, saw a Hindu, apparently aged about fifty years, lying on the footpath opposite the Northbrook Gardens. The man was apparently asleep, and when the sepoy tried to awake him he found him unconscious. The sepoy placed him in a gharry and took him to the J. J. Hospital, where on the contents of the stomach being removed by means of the stomach pump, it was discovered that the man was suffering from opium poisoning. He was detained under treatment, but never regained consciousness and died within a few hours after admission. Information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict that the death of deceased was caused by opium poisoning, the opium having been in all probability self-administered.

THEFT BY A NEIGHBOUR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Henry Brewin charged Bhow, formerly a mill-hand, now unemployed, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of copper pots and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 13, the property of his neighbour, Crishna Gainoo, a mill-hand, residing at Girgaum. On Wednesday morning, complainant locked the door of his room and went to work. On his return in the evening he found the lock on the door broken open, and entering the place discovered that a wooden box had been forced open and the property stolen therefrom. He made a report to the police, and the accused was arrested on suspicion, having been unemployed for the last six months. After his arrest he made a statement, and took the police to a Marwaree, with whom he had pledged the copper pots for a couple of rupees. He produced the copper pots, which were identified by the complainant as his own property. The stolen cash was recovered from the person of the accused. Pleading guilty to the charge, the accused was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A MARRIED WOMAN.—Pandoo Shiwaji, a book-binder, at present unemployed, residing on the ground floor of a house at Peerkhan Lane, Bellasis Road, reported to the police, at 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, that during his absence from home between the hours of 10 a.m., and 4-30 p.m., on the 20th instant, his lawfully married wife, Rookmee, aged about thirteen years, was kidnapped by a neighbour, named Tookaram Ramji, and his kept mistress, named Jenny. It appears that, about 10 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, the woman Jenny went to complainant and requested him to allow his wife to come and dine with her and some Brahmins, whom she had invited. Complainant agreed to the request made by Jenny, and then left his house, and went to the Mazagon Police Court, where he had been summoned to appear in connection with a case of assault. On returning home at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, complainant found the door of his room as well as that of the accused locked, and his wife and two accused persons had decamped. The complainant's wife when last seen was wearing ornaments, of the value of Rs. 3.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Meyers charged Tanoo Gopal, a Hindu, lately in the employ of Haji Ismail Haji Issac, a Mahomedan, residing at Kembeker Street, with theft as a servant of a gold watch and chain, two gold finger rings set with diamonds, and nine gold buttons with gold chain attached and a silk sudria, collectively valued at Rs. 1,050, the property of his master, the complainant. The accused had been in the service of the complainant for the last ten days only. About 9 o'clock, on Tuesday night, the complainant went to sleep, leaving his sudria containing the above property on a chair in his room. When he awoke on the following morning he found the property missing and the servant had disappeared. Complainant reported the matter to the police, and gave the name of the accused on whom he rested his suspicion. On the same morning a policeman doing duty at Stone Bunder saw the accused, with a bundle in his hand, preparing to embark on board a ferry steamer intending to go to his country, Ratnagiri. The sepoy arrested him on suspicion, and on searching the bundle the above property was found, and was subsequently identified by complainant as his own. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE OF A LABOURER.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Hurri Baloo, a labourer, aged twenty-five years, residing at Bhundari Street. Deceased married about three years ago, and the couple are said to have lived happily together. A few weeks ago deceased's mother-in-law and grandmother-in-law arrived in Bombay from their native country in search of employment and put up with the deceased. The deceased, who was a labourer, was unable to support them all, and was consequently in monetary difficulty. About eight days ago his grandmother-in-law asked him whether he had received his pay from his employers, and he replied in the negative. She thereupon said that she herself would go to the employers and draw the pay. Hurry then left the house, and did not return home in the evening. No search was made about his whereabouts as it was thought that he might have gone to his native country, where he used to go for a month after receiving his pay. He also used to stay away from home for a fortnight or three weeks without informing anyone in the house, and consequently his present disappearance caused no anxiety at home. About 9 o'clock, on Tuesday night, a police ramosee was closing the gates of the Northbrook Gardens, when he found deceased lying unconscious under one of the trees. The Ramosee informed a policeman, and the deceased was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that he was suffering from opium poisoning. After admission he regained his consciousness a little and gave his name and address. He again became unconscious and died on Wednesday. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

CRICKETING is one of the healthiest exercises amongst our Britsh sports, but it can only be excelled in by men possessed of a sound constitution. Even then care must be taken to keep up the strength and elasticity of the frame by a judicious course of training. The best aides in this direction are Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The former invigorates the system and purify the blood, whilst the latter strengthens the muscles, takes the stiffness from the joints and is a certain cure for sprains, bruises, and contusions. Thousands of testimonials have been received from all parts of the world, given evidence that these wonderful remedies will cure almost any complaint which afflicts humanity. Full instructions are given to each purchaser.

SWINDLING A COFFEE PLANTER.

THE following is the judgment delivered by Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, in the case in which Haji Goolam Russool Khan, a coffee planter of Terrikera, in the Province of Mysore, charged Syed Ahmed Kabir *alias* Syed Mahomed and Kalenderkhan *alias* Moosakhan, the former with theft and criminal breach of trust and in respect of currency notes of the value of Rs. 5,400, and the latter with theft, criminal breach of trust and abetment of the offences. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused were defended by Mr. Velinker, pleader :—

Mr. Taleyarkhan said :—In this case the first accused Syed Ahmed stands charged under sections 380, and 406 of the Indian Penal Code, and the second accused Kalenderkhan, under sections 109, 380 and 406 of the Indian Penal Code. The case for the prosecution is that about the beginning of February last the first accused Syed Ahmed, accompanied by Kalenderkhan, called on one of the complainants, Haji Goolam Russool Khan, at his coffee planation in Terrekera, representing himself to be a very pious, holy and learned person, and Kalenderkhan, as his general servant. That both the accused remained with the complainant as his guests for about ten days. That previous to his arrival the first accused had written a letter (Exhibit c) to the complainant Syed Abdul Gunny from Berar informing the latter of his desire to visit Haji Russool Khan, and requesting Syed Abdul Gunny to keep his arrival secret. That Haji Goolam Russool beleiving the statement of the first accused treated him as his spiritual adviser and informed him, among other things, of his intention to go to Bombay to make purchases of jewellery and other articles necessary for the marriages of his son and daughters which were to come off shortly after. That first accused on hearing this said he had a large number of disciples in Bombay, and that if complainant were to take him to Bombay with him, he would render him every assistance in securing the jewellary and would also see that a good deal of money was saved from unnecessary expense. Believing this the complainant Haji Russool took the first accused with him and along with the complainant Syid Abdul Gunny and the second accused started for Bombay. Before leaving Berar Haji Russool took from his banker Ruddrappa the halves of several currency notes amounting in all to Rs. 5,000, the banker promising to send the other halves by post to his agent Bawaji Gunnaji in Bombay. In addition to this Haji Russool had with him one currency note for Rs. 500 and Rs. 60 in cash. All the four persons arrived in Bombay and were taken to the shop of one Raj Mahomed, who helped the first accused in securing a room in Hoozria Moholla, where they all put up. They called at the pehdi of Bawaji Gunnaji twice and on the second occasion received the halves of the notes for Rs. 5,000. That for some days they went about sight-seeing, the money remaining with Haji Russool in his coat-pocket, and the first accused reminding him now and again to look after the money carefully. That one day the first accused proposed that as Bombay was not a safe place to carry so much money about one's person, the complainant should purchase a tin-box to put the money in so that they may leave the box in the room and move about. The first accused then purchased a tin trunk and the notes were all gummed and placed in it. As the complainant had perfect confidence in the accused Syed Ahmed he allowed the key of the trunk to remain with him. That during their stay in Bombay the complainant as well as the accused persons with Raj Mahomed went on a trip to Mahim for some hours. That on the 17th February the two complainants and the first accused retired to bed in the room and the second accused went to sleep in the adjoined mosque, and that at about 2 a.m., the next morning, some noise was heard at the door, and on the complainants looking round they found the door open and the first accused missing. They also found the trunk open and its contents of currency notes missing. That they immediately went to the mosque, but neither of the accused was to be found. That next morning after taking away the balance of Rs. 100 they had at Bawaji Gunnaji, they left Bombay for Miraj and thence to Dharwar in search of the accused but were unsuccessful and proceeded to Bangalore. That after reaching Bangalore the complainant sent information of the theft of the note with their numbers to the Madras Currency Office and also to the Commissioner of Police in Bombay. That time or three months after both the accused were arrested in or near Bangalore under a warrant from the court of Bangalore, issued at the information filed by the complainant and were released on bail and complainants were referred to this court as the Bangalore court has no jurisdiction to try the case. Evidence has been adduced by the prosecution to prove the following material points :—(1) The arrival of both the accused at Terrikera (2) Letter sent by first accused to complainant requesting to keep his arrival secret, (3) Complainants and both the accused leaving Terrikera together and arriving at Bombay. (4) complainant Russoolkhan taking away with him from his banker Ruddrappa the halves of currency notes for Rs. 5,000. (5) The first accused finding out a room in Bombay. (6) Receipt by the complainant of the other halves of Rs. 5,000 notes from Bawaji Gunnaji. (7) Purchase of the trunk (exhibit A) by the first accused for the use of the complainant. (8) The placing of the notes in the trunk by the first accused. (9) The key of the trunk remaining with the first accused. (10) The sudden disappearance of the first accused and also of the second from the mosque. (11) The notes missing. (12) To complainant's going in search of the accused. (13) The information filed in the Bangalore court and subsequent arrest of the accused. (14) Information of the theft of the notes communicated to the Police Commissioner and the Madras Currency Office; and (15) the occupation of the accused persons. There is evidence also that the accused cashed one of the stolen currency notes, one for Rs. 500 at a shop in Bombay. Before commenting on this evidence it is necessary to look at the defence. On behalf of the accused it is urged that the case is an entirely false one and is the result of an unsuccessful attempt on the part of the complainant to get money from the accused. It is alleged by the defence that Haji Russoolkhan was swindled of his money by a Fakir at Mahim, who represented himself to be an alchemist, who would turn silver into gold, whom the complainant trusted and to whom he parted with his money. That on finding himself swindled the complainant Russsoolkhan called upon the accused to share the loss sustained by him and as they declined to do so, threatened them and eventually commenced these false proceedings. It may be stated at once that no evidence of any kind has been adduced by the accused to prove the whole or part of their case. Except the testimony of Inspector Roshan Ali, who states he made inquiries in the case and saw at Mahim in the room in which complainants and accused had gone for a few minutes, a bottle of oil, a *sigri*, some coal, &c. This, it is urged, on behalf of the accused proves clearly that the complainants were meddling with alchemy and had gone to Mahim for that special purpose. The cross-examination, clever, able, and severe of the two complainants was carried in the direction of showing that the complainants had lost their money at Mahim under circumstances alleged by the defence. Now the court has to consider the facts proved in the case with the theory advanced by the defence and find out which is true, or if that cannot be done at any rate to see which of the two stories is a probable one. After a very careful perusal of the evidence in the case the court is of opinion that there is truth in the prosecution's case and that the searching cross-examination of the witnesses has not resulted in throwing any discredit on any of the witnesses except one Pershotum Valji. I do not put much reliance on this witness's testimony, for I am of opinion that on the basis of a little truth he knew he attempted to raise a superstructure of falsehood and the result is that he created a bad impression in the court's mind. Except this witness, however, the rest of the evidence is, in my opinion, reliable both as regards quality and quantity. The defence has laid great stress on the contradictions in the testimonies of the complainants here and in the information filed at Bangalore; but I am of opinion that these contradictions are not of much value, and that considering the circumstances deposed to by the complainants under which the information at Bangalore was written and the demeanour and the testimony of the complainants here, the inaccuracies are such as would exist in a case of this nature. On the point of demeanour I must say that though the evidence of the complainants was at times halting and slow, yet it nevertheless bore the stamp of truth and then witnesses' demeanour was not different from those of truthful witnesses in the position of the complainants under severe cross-examination. Even if I descend to the testimony of Pershotum Valji there is still in my opinion every link of the chain of the prosecution's case before the court and very little, if any, is wanting to make the case complete. On the main points that the accused disappeared suddenly leaving their bedding behind them, no evidence is produced to disprove this. I am of opinion that the theory advanced by the defence is a false one and in the absence of evidence of any kind to prove, and in face of such a strong case made out by the prosecution, it is not worth any consideration. But the cases against the two accused are to be distinguished. For when there is overwhelming evidence against the first accused, the only evidence recorded against the second is that he was with the first accused and left the complainants some time before the first accused disappeared. It is in evidence that the second accused was not in the room when the notes were stolen, that no notes have been traced to him, that he did not always move about with the party and that he never took any active part whatever in Terrikera or Bombay. I am of opinion that the evidence against him is legally insufficient to warrant a conviction. As for the first accused in spite of everything done on his behalf which the best legal assistance can do, the evidence against him is oaerwhelming and brings home the charge to him satisfactorily. I therefore find him guilty and in passing sentence take into consideration the fact that he is found guilty of a most daring and cruel swindle on a respectable confiding man, whom he robbed of his large sum of money in a country to which the complainant was an utter stranger. I therefore sentence him to suffer one year's rigorous inprisonment on the first count and six months' rigorous inprisonment on the second count, in all eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. I order the second accused to be acquitted.

COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY.

A STORMY MEETING.

THE seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at the offices of Mr. Nawroji Maneckji Wadia, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Mr. Nowroji Maneckji Wadia, C.I.E., presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report was submitted :—

Gentlemen,—The directors beg to present herewith the duly audited balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss for the year ended 30th June, 1896. The profits made by the company are as here under.—From the landed and other properties, Rs. 1,13,420-3-0; from old mill, Rs. 24,486-7-1; and new mill, Rs. 38,925-1-4, total Rs. 1,76,832-11-5. Add transfer fees, Rs. 638, total Rs. 1,77,470-11-5. Add balance from last year, Rs. 1,384-13-9, grand total, Rs. 1,78,855-9-2. Deduct adinterim dividend paid for the first six months of the year, at Rs. 12 per share, Rs. 48,000; net balance, Rs. 1,30,855-9-2. The directors have deemed fit to set aside out of the above sum in terms of Sec. 130 of the articles of association :—To the credit of the old mill depreciation account, Rs. 35,000, and the new Rs. 15,000 50,000. Leaving disposable balance, Rs. 80,855-9-2. The directors beg to declare in terms of Sec. 129 of the articles of association a second half-yearly dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share out of the above available balace subject to your sanction Rs. 80,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 855-9-2 to be carried to the credit of the next account. The director retiring by rotation is Damoderdass Tapidas Esq., who is eligible for re-election. You have to appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The proceedings were carried on in Gujarati and the meeting was a little stormy. Some uncharitable remarks were made by several shareholdrs against the secretary notwithstanding the repeated warnings of the chairman.

Mr. Cursetji Jamsetji Damania, one of the shareholders, said that the earnings of the mill was not satisfactory, while the expenditure was great. The two mills had on an average made a profit of Rs. 84,000 per annum on a capital of twenty-two lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Vizbhoocandas Atmaram, one of the directors, pointed out that as the mill was old, the expenditure was great and the profit small.

A number of shareholders have remarked regarding the alleged mismanagement of the company's affairs, and suggested that the company's offices should be removed from Colaba to the Fort.

Mr. Vizbhoocandas Atmaram, said that the desirability or otherwise of the removal of the company's offices from Colaba to the Fort was under the consideration of the directors, and as soon as certain obstacles were removed from its way, the suggestion would be carried out. The purchases of cotton and sales of yarn were effected by the secretary, Mr. Cama, under the directors' orders at the rates ruling in the markets at the time. Two Parsee shareholders said that the secretary should either send in his resigation or should be pensioned off.

The chairman remrked that such insulting words ought not to have been used towards the gentleman, like Mr. Cama, who was not a beggar and who was above pension.

Khan Sahib Palonji Ruttonji said that the pensions were paid to only intelligent and honest servants who might have worked hard during their terms of employment. Although Viceroys were not beggars they were not clove pensions.

The chairman said that it was not within the province of shareholders to discuss matters relating to the companys's servants. The directors were the masters of the company, and they alone could engage or dismiss the servants of the company. The chairman concluded his remarks thus : 'I rule out of order I am the chairman, I order you to sit down (laughter)

Khan Sahib Palonji remarked that the directors, though wealthy, were not jusified in what they did towards the shareholders.

The chairman said that it was shameless on the part of the shareholder to make such remarks, and asked Khan Sahib to sit down, as he was out of order.

Khan Sahib said that what he meant to say was that the directors were not justified in putting the shareholders to loss.

The Chairman : Never mind, what you meant or what you mean, sit down, (stamping his hand on the table), sit down. I may be wrong, but I am the chairman, and I order you to sit down. (hear, hear, laughter, and applause,)

Mr. Cama, the secretary, here gave a long explanation as to the way in which the affairs of the company were conducted, and the energy, zeal, with which he discharged his onerous duties. He expressed his willingness to accept the pension if the shareholders were willing to give him one for the services extending over sixteen years, from 4 a.m. in the morning to 5 or 6 p.m. in the evening.

After hearing the explanation, several of the shareholders disclaimed their intention of pensioning off Mr. Cama, the secretary.

The directors' report was then adopted. Resolutions regarding the declaration of a dividend, re-election of the retiring shareholders and the appointment of the auditors were carried. Due compliments having been paid to the directors and the chairman of the meeting, the proceeding terminated.

Directly after the conclusion of the business of the annual general meeting, an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held, Mr. N. M. Wadia presiding, when it was resolved that the directors might transact business by circulars, that the number of directors, which was at present, positively fixed at nine, should not be less than four and more than six, that the directors might retire after fifteen days' notice, that notice, that nobody should be disqualified as a director by reason of his having advanced a loan to the company or holding his appointment as a company's solicitor, that a half-yearly dividend could be declared by directors, and that a seven days, notice of the meeting to the shareholders in Bombay was sufficient.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 22ND OF OCTOBER, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Jacobabad, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution continues to be irregular, and the readings are remarkably uniform. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Veraval. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal in several places, and the minimum similarly so in Sind. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Agra, and the lowest 61° at Cawnpore. Humidity has increased considerably at Sirsa, Delhi, Allahabad, Jhansi, Ahmedabad, and Nagpur, and the skies are cloudy at Lahore, Sirsa, Delhi, Bhuj, Bellary, Coimbatore and Negapatam. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Mangalore (1·64"), light to moderate showers at Calicut, Cochin, Coimbatore, Negapatam and Colombo, and a few drops at Trichinopoly, Karwar and Goa. Conditions are slightly favourable for rain in local showers in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast, and at the southerly stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. Cloud proportion and humidity are both increasing in the Punjab, and light local rain is probable there. The weather is likely to become rather cloudy in the Bombay Presidency.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st October, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·911
Temperature of the Air	degrees	83·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·7
Dew Point		75·6
Relative humidity of Air		·772
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	89·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		78·0
General Directions of wind*		E, ESE, WSW, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	141

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

THURSDAY'S observations :—The barometer has changed very little. There has been a slight rise in parts of North-West India and the depression has moved from Sind to Southern Punjab and at the same time is growing smaller. The depression noticed over Lower Burma has moved out into the bay. These are the only chauges. Winds are very variable and light or moderate in force. A strong east wind has however been blowing at Murree. The mean temperature is low in part of Burma, of Bengal and of South Peninsula and excessive elsewhere, most so in Berar and Bombay in the Deccan. A maxima of a hundred reported at Agra and Hyderabad. A few light scattered showers are reported in Burma, Assam and North-West Himalayas and fairly general showers in the southern half of the Peninsula. The largest falls over the Peninsula are, one point nine one inch. Tinnevelly ; one point sixty-four inch in Mangalore : nought point ninety-five inch in Calicut ; and over half an inch in Cochin, Goa, Coimbatore, and Negapatam.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

THE Matriculation Examination will begin on Monday the 9th November, at the following places :—(1) Bombay, (2) Poona, (3) Ahmedabad, (4) Belgaum and (5) Karachi.

The following Gentlemen will conduct the Examination :—

M. Macmillan, B.A.; C. H. Candy, B.A., LL.M.; the Rev. R. MacOmish, M.A., B.D.; H. Page, B.A., I.C.S. and J. A. G. Wales, B.A., I.C.S., in English.

Gopal Krishna Gokhale, B.A. and Manu Nandshankar Mehta, M.A., LL.B, in history and Geography.

Vaijanath Kashinath Rajvade, B.A. in Sanskrit.

M. Macmillan, B.A., in Greek.

The Rev. J. D. Ozanne, M.A., in Latin.

Joseph Ezekiel, Esq., in Hebrew.

Shams-ul-Ulma Mirza Hairat, in Arabic.

Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, B.A. and Jijibhoy Pestonji Mistri, M.A., in Persian.

J. E. Daver, Officier d'Academie, Univ. Gallic, in French.

A. G. Viegas, L.M. & S., in Portuguese.

Vishnu M. Mahajani, M.A., in Marathi.

D. D. Mehta, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., in Gujarati.

Shamrav Vithal, Esq., in Kanarese.

Shaik Faizullabhai Lukmanji Mulla, B.A., in Hindustani.

Dewan Kauramal Chandanmal Khilanani, in Sindhi.

Dhanjishah Hormasji Dustur, M.A., and K. K. Kapadia, M.A., in Elementary Science.

Kavasji Jamshedji Sanjana, M.A.; Tapidass Dayaram Mehta, M.A.; Ramkrishna Sakharam Athavale, M.A. and Bhimbhai Jivanji Naik, M.A., in Aritmetic and Algebra, and in Euclid.

PREVIOUS, INTERMEDIATE, FIRST B.Sc., F.C.E., S.C.E., F.Ag., S.Ag. AND DIPLOMA IN AGRICULTURE EXAMINATIONS.

Male Candidates for the Previous and Intermediate Examinations are requested to be present in the mandap put up beside the Wodehouse Bridge near the Cooperage, and Candidates for the First B.Sc. F.C.E., S.C.E., F.Ag., S.Ag. and Diploma in Agriculture Examinations as well as Female Candidates for the P.E., and Intermediate, at the Sir Cowasji Jehanghier Hall of the University, on Monday the 2nd November.

The following Gentlemen will conduct the Examinations :—

P. Peterson, M.A., D.Sc.; the Rev. R. Scott, M.A.; J. G. Covernton, M.A.; M. R. Jardine, B.A.; the Rev. William Shapter, S.J. and J. Nelson Fraser, M.A., in English.

Kamalashankar Pranshankar Trivedi, B.A.; Bhaskar Ramchandra Arte, M.A.; the Rev. A. Hegglin, S.J. and Dinkar Trimbak Chandorkar, B.A., in Sanskrit.

The Rev. E. Usteri, S.J. and E. B. Raikes, M.A., in Latin.

Shams-ul-Ulma Mirza Hairat, in Arabic.

Ezekiel Moses Ezekiel, B.A., in Hebrew.

Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, B.A. and T. D. Anklesaria, Esq., in Avesta and Pahlavi.

O. S. Pedraza, K.C.I.C., Officier d'Academie, Univ. Gallic and the Rev. W. H. Wallrath, S.J., in French.

Camrudin Amirudin, B.A.; Casim Sumar Thariani, M.A.; Fardunji Dadabhai Mulla, M.A. and Rustam Meherban Aga, Esq., in Persian.

O. V. Muller, M.A. and the Rev. W. H. Wallrath, S.J., in History.

Framji Kavasji Banaji, M.A. and W. H. Sharp, M.A., in Logic.

Govind Vithal Kurkaray, B.A.; Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, M.A.; J. Jack, M.A. and Raghunath Narayan Apte, M.A., LL.B., in Mathematics.

Tribhuvandas Kalliandas Gajjar, M.A., B.Sc. and the Rev. H. Kemp, S.J., Ph.D., in Inorganic Chemistry and Agricultural Chemistry.

The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D. and Kavasji Dadabhai Naegamvala, M.A., F.R.A.S., in Experimental Physics.

Adarji Mernosji Masani, M.A., B.Sc. and G. M. Woodrow, F.R.H.S., in Botany ; and Mancherji Kavasji Kanga, M.A., B.Sc., L.M. & S. and Surgeon-Captain H. Herbert, F.R.C.S., in General Biology.

Khan Bahadur Bamanji Sorabji, L.C.E., Ph.D., Assoc.M.Inst. C.E., F.C.S., M.C.G. (Berlin) and H Beale, C.E., in Engineering.

G. M. Woodrow, F.R.H.S., in Agriculture.

S. Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., A.M.I.C.E. and Nanabhai Ardesir Moos, B.Sc., L.C.E., F.R.S.E., F.C.S., in Geology.

Veterinary-Major J. Mills, M.R.C.V.S., V.S., H. and A. Socy., Scotland and H. Rogers, M.R.C.V.S., in Veterinary Science.

B.A., SECOND B.SC. AND L.C.E. EXAMINATIONS.

Candidates for the above Examinations are requested to be present in the Town Hall on Monday, the 16th November, at 9-40 a.m.

ENGINEERING DRAWING.

Each Candidate for the L.C.E. Examination will be required to exhibit one drawing duly certified as having been executed by him in an affiliated Institution subsequent to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering, as also a project as specified in the regulations.

The following Gentlemen will conduct the Examinations :—

P. Peterson, M.A., D.Sc.; the Rev. R. Scott, M.A.; J.G. Covernton, M.A.; M.R. Jardine, B.A.; the Rev. William Shapter, S.J. and J. Nelson Fraser, M.A., in English.

Kamalashankar Pranshankar Travedi, B.A.; Bhaskar Ramchandra Arte, M.A.; the Rev. A. Hegglin, S. J. and Dinkar Trimbak Chandorkar, B.A., in Sanskrit.

The Rev. E. Usteri, S.J. and E.B. Raikes, M.A., in Latin.

Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, B.A. and T.D. Anklesaria, Esq., in Avesta and Pahlavi.

O. S. Pedraza, K.C.I.C., Officer d'Academie, Univ. Gallic and the Rev. W.H. Wallrath, S.J., in French.

Camrudin Amirudin, B.A.; Casim Sumar Thariani, M.A.; Furdunji Dadabhai Mulla, M. A. and Rustam Meherban Aga, Esq., in Persian.

O. V. Muller, M.A. and Rev. W. H. Wallrath, S. J., in History and Political Economy.

Framji Kavasji Banji, M.A. and W. H. Sharp, M. A., in Logic and Moral Philosophy.

Govind Vithal Kurkaray, B.A.; Furdunji Mancherji Dastur, M.A.; J. Jack, M.A. and Raghunath Narayan Apte, M.A., L.L.B., in Mathematics, Pure and Applied.

The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D. and Kavasji Dadabhai Naegamvala, M.A., F.R.A.S., in experimental Physics.

Tribhuvandas Kalliandas Gajjar, M.A., B. Sc. and the Rev. H. Kemp, S. J., Ph.D., in Inorganic Chemistry and Metallurgy.

Adarji Mernosji Masani, M.A., B. Sc. and G. M. Woodrow, F.R.H.S., in Structural, Morphologica, and Systematic Botany, and in Botany.

Mancherji Kavasji Kanga, M.A., B.Sc., L.M. & S and Surgeon-Captain H. Herbert, F.R.C.S., in Zoology.

The Honourable C. H. Setalvad, B.A., L.L.B. and F. X. D'Souza, B.A., LL.B., I. C. S., in General Jurisprudence and Roman Law.

S. Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., A.M.I.C.E. and Nanabhai Ardeshir Moos, B.Sc., L.C.E., F.R.S.E., F.C.S., in Physical Geography, Mining and Geology.

A. W. Thomson, D. Sc., C.E. and J. Willcocks, Esq., in Engineering.

A. W. Thomson, D.Sc., C.E., and W. W. Squire M.I.C.E., in Mechanical Engineering.

G. R. Duxbury, Esq., in Forestry.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A.

Candidates requested to be present in the Town Hall on Monday, the 23rd November, at 9-45 a.m.

The following Gentlemen will conduct the Examination :—

M. Macmillan, B.A., and J. Nelson Fraser, M. A. in English.

Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., Ph.D., C.I E. and G. Thibaut, Ph.D., in Sanskrit.

The Rev. E. Usteri, S.J., and W. H. Sharp, M.A. in Latin.

Shams-ul-Ulma Mirza Hairat and Najmudin Tyebji, Esq., in Arabic.

M. A. Stein, Ph.D. and Sheriarji Dadabhai Bharucha Esq. in Avesta and Pahlavi.

Shams-ul-Ulma Mirza Hairat and Rustam Shahrukh Kermani, Esq, in Persian.

The Rev. H. Bochum, S. J. and W. H. Sharp, MA., in History and Philosopy.

Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, M. A. and J. Murray M. A. in Mathematics.

The Rev. D. Mackichan M. A., D. D. and Kavasji Dadabhai Naegamvala, M. A., F.R.A.S. in Physics.

S. Cooke M.A., F.C.S., F.G.S., A.M.I.C.E. and Surgeon-Captain T. D. C. Barry M.R.C.S., F.R.S.E., F.C.S., F.I.C., in Chemistry.

Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar, M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.L.S. and Adarji Mernosji Masani, M.A., B. Sc. in Natural Science.

Mahamahopadhyaya Rajaram Shastri bin Ganeshbhat Bodas in the additional paper for the Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedant Prize.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

Candidates are requested to be present in the *Mandap* put up besides the Wodehouse Bridge near the Cooperage on Monday the 16th November, at 9-45 a. m.

The following Gentlemen will conduct the examination :—

The Honourable C. H. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B. and F. X. D'Souza, B.A., LL.B., I.C.S.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

Candidates are requested to be present in the Town Hall on Monday the 23rd November, at 1-50 p.m.

The following Gentlemen will conduct the Examination :—

Narayan Vishnu Gokhle, B.A., LL.B.; Mervanji Kaikhosru Alpaivala, B.A., LL.B. and T. K. Anderson, LL.B.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

(OLD RULES.)

Candidates are requested to be present in the Town Hall on Monday the 23rd November at 9-45 a.m.

The following Gentlemen will conduct the Examination :—

Narayan Vishnu Gokhale, B. A., LL.B.; Mervanji Kaikhosru Alpaivala, B.A., LL.B. and T. K. Anderson, LL.B.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M. & S.

Candidates are requested to be present in the Town Hall on Monday the 23rd November, at 9-45 a.m.

The Practical and Clinical Examinations will commence on days to be appointed by the Examiners.

The following Gentlemen will conduct the Examination :—

Surgeon-Captain L. F. Childe M.B., M.R.C.S. and Surgeon-Major M. A. T Collie, M.B., C.M., in Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.

Surgeon-Major W. K. Hatch, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S. and A. H. Deane, L.M., L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P., in Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anotomy and Ophthalmic Surgery.

Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, L.M. and Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

Sorab Cawasji Hormasji, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. and B. E. Ghasvala, L.M.& S., in Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.D.

The Candidate is requested to be present in the Town Hall on Monday the 23rd November, at 9-50 a.m.

The Oral, Practical and Clinical Examinations will commence on days to be appointed by the Examiners.

The following Gentlemen will conduct the Examination :—

K. N. Bahadhurji, M.D., B.S. and Surgeon-Captain M. A. T. Collie, M.B., C.M., in Physic.

Surgeon-Major W. K. Hatch, M.B., C.M. and A. H. Deane, L M., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., in Surgery.

Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, L. M. and Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., in Midwifery.

Mancherji Cavasji Kanga, M.A., B.Sc., L.M. & S. and Surgeon-Captain H. Herbert, F.R.C.S., in Comparative Anatomy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2041 tons, Captain G Craig, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3,435 tons, Captain R B Wood, will sail to-day for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Rajpootana, 1,312 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (27th September) via coast ports, with a general cargo and 18 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Moshtari, 1,110 tons, Captain A Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah via Aden, with a general cargo and Major Bond and Surgeon Lieut Kilkelly as cabin and 150 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line s s Setos, 1,152 tons, Captain F Jacoubs, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr J F de Souza, Mrs Walton, Mr H L Menezes, Mr Syed Coonda, Mr Alli Hoosen Nassur, Mr Saida Ashila Twain and 140 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

INDIA—WEST COAST,

Mormugao Harbour—Buoy placed to mark the Mormugao Rock.—Information has been received from the Agent West of India Protuguese Guaranteed Railway Company, Limited, dated 5th instant, that a black can buoy has now been placed to mark the Mormugao Rock.

The red buoy on the north side of the Whale Reef off Rajpuri Point at the entrance of the Janjira Harbour, which had been removed for the south-west monsoon, was replaced on the 22nd September 1896.

Floating Wreck off Jaigarh Headland.—Information has been received from the Port Officer, Bombay, dated 6th instant, that the Master of s. s. Colaba reports having passed on 3rd October 1896 at noon in latitude 17° 12' 00" N. longitude 72° 58' 00" E. Boria Pagoda bearing N. 49° E. true, distant 16 miles, a large buggalow, bottom up, apparently not long been capsized. A small pattimar was fast to her evidently intent on salvage.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
C	Naseri	850	Miller			B & P S N Co
F	Hiroshima Maru	2020	Anderson	Japan	25-10	Tata & Sons
G	Setos	1153	Jacobs	Zanzibar	22-10	F Heyer
M	Satrunji	547	Ahmed			Shepherd & Co
N	Azamor	2004				
O	Nowshera	1938	Stove	Delagoa Bay	24-10	M M & Co
P	Thibet	1695	Garrett	Jedda	26-10	H C Joosub

30 Ton Crane.

Ethiopia ....

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Adam	C Gulf	22-10	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
5	Kaiser-i-Hind	2386	Daniel	China	28-10	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2230	Nicolist	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
11	Kalinadi	84		Daramtar		Shepherd & Co
15	Langbank	2965	Route	Hamburg	30-10	W & A G Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

H D Pholas .... 412 .... B Port Trust

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·58.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Moshtari (s)	Clark	Jeddah, Oct 10.
	Rajpootana (s)	Sherpherd	Calcutta, Sept 27.
	Kapurthala (s)	Robertson	Karachi, Oct 20.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Salazie (s)	Trodee	China and Japan.
	Setos (s)	Jacobs	Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Okhla, Wood, for Calcutta, &c.
,, Nizam, Craig, for Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Moshtari, entered for loading yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
17	Ethiopia s	McKinlay	Rangoon, Oct 14.
	Glenorchy s	Trakes	Singapore, Oct 10.
18	Matiana s	Allen	Bombay, Oct 8.
	Glenavon s	Norman	Shanghai, Sept 30.
	Bullionis s	Summer	Bombay.
	Battle Abbey bq	McMullan	Liverpool, June 6.
19	Hispania s	Brey	Glasgow, Sept 7.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 17.—Barque Clyde Bank.
Oct. 18.—Steamers Nerbudda, Statesman, Hardwick Hall, Obra, Roma and Warora.
Oct. 19.—Steamers Inchbarra, Khandalla and Malda, and ship Beacon Rock.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 22.

FOR LONDON.

Thames s—1 bundle carpet, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Langbank s—110 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 402 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Langbank s—162 cwt gum, Bauer and Krause ; 75 cwt gum Theodor Von Wernich; 8,035 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Azamor s—50 bales cotton, Mitchell and Co ; 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—700 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 50 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—290 cwt myrabollams, Joomabhai John Mahomed.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hiroshima Maru s—25 cwt fishmaws, C Ebrahim and Co ; 20 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills Co ; 84 bales twist, M Byramjee ; 150 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 175 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 74 bales twist, A Allarakia and Co ; 26 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 23 cwt silarus, H Cawasjee.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—47 bales twist, Dinshaw D Currance and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hiroshima Maru s—20 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 246 bales twist Tata and Co ; 100 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 150 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—5 bales twist, E Noordin and Co : 400 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 100 bales twist, E Ebrahim and Co ; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 300 bales twist, R Canjee and Co ; 500 bales twist, Sorabjee K Talati and Co.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Allen, C M, Mrs
Alderson, Mrs
Allabaksh
Alladeen, B
Andrews
Akins
Atkins Mrs
Brockman, E Mrs
Bersford Sam Gunner
Beachan, J C
Cook, Charles
Cooper, Charles, Mrs
Dyce, G H C, Col, C B
Decroix, Henry
Dunnel, C
Edulji Jamsetji
Godrell, Collin, Capt
Gopal Baboo
Hill, W H, Capt
Ingli
Jackson, Mrs
Limjibhoy Ruttonji Billimoria
Mulraney, E, Mrs
Master, Robert
Mitchell, G
McArthur Donald
Mysterius, Michel
Michell, B
Mitchell, J
Nawab Mohionul Mohsinudarb
Narayan Singh Hawaldar
O'Connor, T
Pigot, J L
Prichard, G M, Col
Pettingell, Mrs
Roper, Mrs
Rajoh, Ally
Rogers, Col, R E
Smith, Geo
Shane, Wm
Shaw, Wn
Tappack, M M
Virji, Narayanji
Woodsell, W A
Walker, Ernest

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Munk's Codlactone. Increases weight and flesh by leaps and bounds ! Rs. 6. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

DOG—FOUND a young Fox-terrier DOG without collar, owner can have it on giving description to "L. W. H.," Bombay Club.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh!! I have been using since 40 years!!

DICTIONARY in a LOCKET.—Smallest DICTIONARY in the world with a Magnifying Glass. Metal Case, Rs. 2; Gilt, Rs. 3; Real Silver, Rs. 6.—J. LANGLEY & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! Suttons, in fancy tin-boxes. Vegetable, at Rs. 5, 10-8, and 22 Flower at Rs. 5, 7-8, and 10-8. PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

FRESH STOCK of our well-known thin white pure CHINA CUP and SAUCERS to hand. Disappointed Customers apply at once. All PRICES greatly REDUCED, at SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH and FRENCH CRETONNES and TAPESTRIES. Refined and artistic Colourings by Eminent Designers. Patterns post free, from JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA. Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most moderate rates, then go to MEAKIN and Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, Next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed or empty bottles returned.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Gold Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRY PEARSE and Co.'s own made Fondants, per lb. Re. 1-4. Almond Paste Sweets for Dessert, per lb. Re. 1-8. Liqueur Bon-Bons, per lb. Re. 1-12. Pralines Pink and White, per lb. Re. 1-8. Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED PICTURES with Figures moving and dancing by the time of a Swiss Musical Box, glazed and framed, Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and 31, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Established 1889.

LANOWLI.—TO BE LET, Well-furnished HOUSE, from now to first week in December. Apply to "A. S. P." care of this Office.

JUST RECEIVED for the Season.—Elegant Designs of Gold and Diamond Bracelets, Brooches, Scarf Pins, Ear-rings, Engagement Rings, &c.—R. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, &c., 125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

A VERY ENERGETIC FIRM in HAMBURG of many years' standing WANTS the AGENCY of a good Firm importing Continental goods. First-class references given and required. Address correspondence P. O. BOX, 49, HONGKONG.

WANTED for Calcutta First-class Hotel YOUNG ENGLISH LADY as Barmaid. Good salary.—Apply, "M. N.," care of this Office.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

GOOD BARGAINS.—Our considerably high powered Binocular Telescope can be carried in the coat pocket. When once set is ever ready for use. Rs. 32. Also a very neat and powerful vest pocket Shooting or Opera Glass, size under two inches when closed, Rs. 14, at D. M. DASTOOR & Co.'s, Cheapest Optical Depot, 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MATHERAN-GRANVILLE HOTEL.—Consisting of Several detached Bungalows, is the largest and best Situated. It is also the nearest to Gymakana. Neral Station and all the fashionable resorts.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN from 1st October next. The Hotel is most comfortable and is very centrally situated. It contains good detached Bungalows for families, all open to Westerly breeze. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate. For terms, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

RIPON HOTEL—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated, Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay. In the Mofussil, postage extra.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic............as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

FRESH STOCK of Wood or Silver Butter, Biscuit Box, Toast Rack, Dinner and Breakfast Cruet, Ice Tong, etc. Disappointed Customers apply early.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage A nnas 4. To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
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Price 8 Annas.
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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
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GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.
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SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
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PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

ÆRATED WATERS.

THESE Waters are prepared from the recipe of a celebrated Belfast Maker of Ærated Waters, and will not become rancid by keeping.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz Rs. a.
SODA WATER	0 8	LITHIA	0 12
LEMONADE	0 12	SELTZER	0 12
TONIC	0 12	POTASH	0 12
GINGERALE	0 12	HOP ALE	0 12
RASPBERRY	0 12		

ARE NOW ON SALE AT
MESSRS. SOUZA AND FERNANDEZ,
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

ELECTRICITY.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions, sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by
DR. D. SOME,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon
J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.
Price:—Rs. 2 per box.
R. WISEMAN & Co.,
FYZABAD.

A. ROLLER,
ENGINEERING WORKS,
BERLIN N 20.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
Sole Speciality.—
IMPROVED
MATCH-MAKING MACHINERY.

Of latest pattern and highest capacity. Three factories already installed in India, many others over all the world. Special experience in manufacturing matches in tropical countries.

CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
REPRESENTATIVE—
F. BOMANN, M. E.
Letters to be addressed
care of MANAGER of this paper.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
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BRAIDS, CORDS,
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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.
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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to
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Germany,

HAND-BOOK.
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE.............................Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 22.

AT the usual weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, 9 lakhs were allotted between the three Presidencies at 1s. 2 17-32d., of which Calcutta took 5 lakhs, and 31 lakhs of Wire Transfers to 1s. 2 9-16d. tenders in both cases receiving 5 per cent. Extra allotments were also made of Bills to Bombay and Calcutta to the amount of 7¾ lakhs, at 1s. 2 9-16 to 1s. 2 11-16d.; and 4½ lakhs of Wire Transfers on Bombay, at 1s. 2 21-32d. to 1s. 2 11-16d. It is notified that 40 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks have advanced their buying rate in London on India 1-8d., making it stand at 1s. 2 11-32d. per rupee.

Further withdrawals of Gold from the Bank of England took place yesterday of about £100,000—making a million in two days—but Consols recovered Tuesday's drop being quoted again at 108 1-8; while Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 117. The Bank rate remained at 3 per cent.; but the market rates of discount were put up 1-8th per cent. both on short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 3 1-8 and 3 per cent., respectively. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities advanced one per cent., to £61 1-8. The price of Bar Silver was 1-8d. higher, at 30¼d. per oz.; but, in New York, the metal was unchanged in value at 65¼ cents per oz.; but with demand Exchange on London half a cent higher, 4·84 dollars. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher yesterday, at 101¼; with Paris Exchange on London unaltered at fcs. 25·22.

A telegram received through Reuter late this evening from London reports that the Bank of England rate had been raised to 4 per cent.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 42⅞s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Dunkerk, tone of the market firm; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 41⅛s. per 416 lbs. sellers, same shipment to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, market firm; Brown Rapeseed at 40s. per 416 lbs, business done, same shipment, to Havre, market firm; and Linseed, at 36½s. per 416 lbs. sellers, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk market strong.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's sales having been 12,000 bales inclusive of 400 East Indians. The spot price of Mid. Americans was unchanged at 4 15-32d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-64 lb. lower, the extreme quotations having been 4 9-32d. for October deliveries and 4 5-32d. for February-March. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton remained at 7 15-16 cents per lb.; while January Futures were two points lower, at 7·92 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 47,000 bales.

There has been rather more doing in our local Cotton market to-day, the total sales amounting to 2,000 bales. Of these exporters have bought 350 bales of new Bengal, at Rs. 158-64; and 200 of new Etawa, at Rs. 186; the balance taken by the Mills from old stock consisting of 700 Dharwar, at Rs. 190-2; 300 each of Bhownuggur, at Rs. 178; and Compta, at Rs. 191-94; 100 Wadhwan, at Rs. 193; and 50 Broach, at Rs. 187 per candy. The market has been quiet in tone to-day and prices show no change.

A further fall of half a cent of rain at Hubli in the Dharwar Cotton circle was reported by the official telegrams from the districts this morning; but otherwise the situation was unchanged, the drought continuing over the whole of the Cotton area, and we have nothing to add to our advices at the beginning of the week.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Only a small export business has been reported in both these markets to-day, the tone of the former having been steady, and that of the latter quiet. Prices are all unchanged with the exception of that for *linseed* which is one anna per cwt. lower, at Rs. 6-12-6 to Rs. 6-14-6 per cwt.

FREIGHTS.—This market is very strong, and holders of tonnage are now asking 17s. for October shipment, and 14s. to 15s. per ton, for November shipment

MONEY.—The directors of the Bank of Bombay, at their Board meeting this afternoon, raised their rates of interest and discount by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 6 per cent. per annum.

Exchange opened strong but rather unsettled at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Demand and Telegraphic; and at 1s. 2 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits, Rates advanced quickly from these quotations supported by the Bazaar, which sold largely, and by a moderate amount of Merchants' Bills, the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2⅝d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2⅝d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 25-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 5-16d.	do.
Francs do.	1·57	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has improved to-day, and 3½ per Cents advanced to 102 3-8 for cash and the near settlement, the November account being quoted at 102¼ in a steady market, though at the close rates gave way again, the cash price leaving off at 102. Three per Cents have advanced to par.

SHARES.—This market remains very quiet to-day, and the only changes we have to report in Mill shares are an advance of Rs. 75, in Maneckjee Petit; of Rs. 30, in Currimbhoy; of Rs. 25, in David; of Rs. 15 each, in China, and Standard; of Rs. 10, in Swadeshi; and of Rs. 5, in Imperial Cotton. In Miscellaneous Treacher and Co., are Rs. 5 lower. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 10, say to Rs. 1,350 per share.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th September, 1896, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	99,000	1,37,000	4,000	2,40,000
Or per mile of Railway	215	297	9	521
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	7,25,072	8,89,087	31,078	16,45,237
Total for 10 weeks...	8,24,072	10,26,087	35,078	18,85,237
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	98,700	1,18,011	1,454	2,18,195
Per mile of Ry do.	214	256	3	473
Total to corresponding date do.	8,36,913	11,33,000	35,290	20,05,203

Increase for the week..............Rs. 21,805
Decrease to date.................. „ 1,19,966

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th September, 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	200	...	700
Or per mile of Railway	29	12	...	41
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	4,063	961	38	5,062
Total for 10 weeks...	4,563	1,161	38	5,762
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	333	161	3	497
Per mile of Ry do.	19	10	...	26
Total to corresponding date do.	3,613	1,265	19	

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 3rd October 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	29,536	44,002	...	14,466	9,778	—
Goods	65,893	52,854	13,039	...	1,67,911	...
Other earnings	3,537	3,367	170	...	3,770	...
Total for week	98,966	1,00,223	..	1,257	...	...
Aggregate...	1168,734	9,87,275	...	...	1,81,459	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GAY—LEES—October 21, at the R. C. Fort Chapel, Medows Street, by the Revd. Father Hoene, S. J., Vicar-General, Harry Gay, to Miss Bertie Lees, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Lees. (English papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COPELAND—October 16, at Mussoorie, N-W P, the wife of Lieutenant F. Copeland, 5th Burma Battalion, of a son.

PRINGLE—September 19, at Secunderabad, the wife of Captain Pringle, R. E., of a daughter.

RADDICK—October 17, at No. 12, Officers' Lines, Vellore, North Arcot, the wife of J. C. Raddick, Pensioned Assistant Apothecary, Bengal Sub-Medical Department, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HARVEY—PETERSON—October 17, at Murree, by the Rev. E. F. Warlow, Chaplain of Murree, William Leatham Harvey, Indian Civil Service, to Agnes Clare, second daughter of Peter Peterson, Esq., Professor of Oriental Languages, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

SOLIAGUE—CARTER—October 12, at St. Thomas's Church, Howrah, by the Rev. Sydney Scott, William Lester Ravenscroft, son of the late W. L. R. Soliague, to Alice Mary, eldest daughter of the late William John Carter.

DEATH.

ROUSSAC—October 17, at Hazaribagh, Doris Evelyn Amy (of convulsions), infant daughter of W. A. Roussac, Supdt., Post Offices, Burmak, aged 8 months and 21 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1896.

THE energetic measures taken by the Municipal authorities since the outbreak of bubonic fever towards the end of September have undoubtedly improved the general sanitary condition of the city. A good deal has been done towards repairing the deplorable blunder committed two years ago, when the Health Department was crippled by a reduction of between one and two lakhs of the usual amount required to cleanse the city and keep it reasonably free from accumulations of filth. That miserly economy was not repaired this year, and the present visitation is in great part to be ascribed to the distinct increase in the insanitary conditions noticeable in the last two years. It was pointed out at the time that such would inevitably be the case. It became necessary at once to reduce the number of sweepers, of bullocks and carts, thus rendering it impossible to maintain the previous level of approximate cleanliness throughout the city. Instead of curtailing the means at the disposal of the cleansing department for this all-important work, the reasonable and prudent course would have been to increase them, so that efforts might keep pace with the continuous growth of the city in extent and population. It is already sufficiently clear that the ill-omened "saving" effected without inquiry or forethought, and on the spur of the moment, will be the cause of an expenditure of many lakhs, and will indirectly cost the city in loss of trade, and the migration of thousands of the population who can afford to betake themselves elsewhere, an incalculable sum. With all the energy and intelligence devoted to the task of making good, so far as may be, the shortcomings of the past in order to combat the pest which has affected a lodgement in Mandvie, the success that has been achieved in checking its progress and diminishing its severity has not been sufficient to ensure its extinction. It still holds its ground, and for some days past shows a tendency to increase, and to threaten districts which were previously exempt.

The few cases of bubonic fever carried from Bombay to towns in the mofussil happily have not spread the disease amongst the local populations. The prompt steps taken without an hour's delay to segregate such cases and to effectually disinfect every place at which the patient remained even for a few minutes, account for the fact that fresh cases have not occurred in any of the towns so threatened. At all events, the immunity experienced at Surat, Ahmedabad, and elsewhere is attributed by the local authorities to the care and promptitude with which infested cases have been isolated. It cannot be denied that the segregation of cases in Bombay was immediately followed by a diminution in the number of new cases and in the mortality. The abandonment of segregation has been followed by a steady increase in the number of new cases and in the number of deaths. This is the more notable since the climatic conditions have been improving during the past week—an anticipated improvement which was hopefully looked forward to as likely to aid in the complete eradication of the disease before the setting in of the cold weather. Segregation is only possible while a decrease has not become generally prevalent—epidemic in the scientific sense. When the cases become numerous, hospital segregation becomes impossible, machinery for the supervision and isolation of every case cannot be provided, and the accommodation soon becomes insufficient. The epidemic takes its course, only dying out with the victims who are susceptible to its influence. The percentage of recoveries of patients segregated in the Municipal hospital in the competent charge of Dr. Chowksey, largely exceeds that of patients who are kept in the reek and filth of the dark unventilated rooms of the chawls in which they have been stricken down. The sick who are at once removed to a building where ventilation and cleanliness replace foul air and filth, and careful nursing and suitable foods supplement medical treatment, have a far better chance of recovery than those who in a very literal sense stew in their own juice amid insanitary surroundings of the worst kind.

This is a view of the matter which we venture earnestly and respectfully to commend to thoughtful Native philantropists who are ever ready to supply literally the means of alleviating suffering and saving life. There is no reason whatever why men of caste should be taken to the Municipal hospital if objection still be taken to that establishment, now that Dr. Chowksey has shown that the nursing and the cooking are not left to outcastes or low castes, but are entrusted to men of good caste and Brahmins. It ought not to be difficult to find suitable premises where special provision can be made for patients of the higher castes. A steamer moored in the harbour would be an ideal hospital for the treatment of cases of bubonic fever; the sea-air and the sea-water are the best remedies for malignant fevers. As we have just pointed out, cases can be treated with special care, and special provision can be made for them in suitable premises—ashore or afloat—while they are still few. When they multiply the difficulty of making adequate provision for their proper treatment increases in geometrical ratio, and things have practically to take their course. Whatever is done should be done quickly. While the cases occurring which a fortnight ago were only ten or twelve a day, and are as yet less then twenty a day, it is possible to deal with them in the methods giving the most assurance of a favourable result and of stamping out the disease before it makes good its footing in this immense population. Later on when we are confronted with the presence in Bombay of tens of thousands of poverty-stricken people fleeing from scarcity in the mofussil, and overcrowding every chawl, the difficulty of dealing with the sinister intruder may be seriously aggravated.

THE somewhat reassuring nature of the information contained in Mr. O'Conor's second general memorandum of the Indian cotton crop for the ensuing season is borne out by the opinions entertained in well-informed business circles here. This is the more noteworthy since in past years the official forecasts have too often, from lack of careful compilation, been unreliable. It may be hoped that now the statistics are published under Mr. O'Conor's direction, there will be less cause for complaint on this head in future. They will, however, not be of much practical benefit to business men until arragements are made to include in the review particulars of the crops in Native States. A forecast which makes no reference to the cotton grown in one-third of the total area of the Empire does not enable business men to draw any very definite conclusions as to the relative position of supply and demand in the markets. Hence it is that so many of the firms that deal in "futures" have to make their own arrangements for obtaining information as to the crop prospects. Moreover, the official reports are almost entirely based on the statements made by growers and dealers, both of whom, from reasons which will be readily understood, find that it is not to their advantage to prophesy smooth things. This fact has not been lost sight of by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture in the Central Provinces, who, in his latest report, expresses the opinion that the yield has been somewhat underestimated by most district officers, and that it will not fall far short of 14 annas throughout the Provinces. There are competent observers in Bombay whose experience leads them to the belief, that in the absence of untoward conditions in future the crop not only in the Central Provinces, but also in many other parts of India, will not be far below the average. It is pointed out that in the famine years of 1877-78, somewhat similar conditions obtained as are now observable. The early cessation of the monsoon told most seriously on the food-grains, and they went up in price, but cotton was not injured to the same extent as had been anticipated by official and commercial prophets. Of course, the most gloomy accounts of the crop were given in advance by the cultivators and the Buniahs, but their predictions were not fulfilled. Generally speaking past experience of the crop goes to show that it is not so injured by an early cessation of the monsoon as food-grains and other products. Of course, a monsoon like that which came to a premature close in August, is not an ideal one for the crop, as the lower branches are swamped and cut off by the heavy rain, and weeding operations are interfered with. But a sufficient rainfall—and we have had that this monsoon—is of more importance in the opinion of some experts, than a distribution of the fall over the whole of what are ordinarily the monsoon months. A characteristic of cotton is that it has a tap root which goes down very deeply in its search for water, and, as we all know, the requisite water is there as a result of the very heavy falls of July and part of August. In ordinary years the crop has to subsist without rain from about middle of September until it is gathered in January. All this goes to show that excessive rainfall unusually late in the season is far more calculated to damage the crop than an abnormally early cessation of a plentiful monsoon.

That the past experience upon which these theories are based will be repeated in the course of the next few months, will be the earnest desire of every administrator in India and of everyone possessing some personal state in the material well-being of the country. In consequence of the good return growers obtained last season from the superabundant crop, the area of land under cotton is above the average in most parts of British India, and there is good reason to believe that the same thing can be said of the Native States. The area having thus been enlarged, it follows that if the crop is only two or three annas below the average, a fair margin will be left over for exportation after supplying the demands of the mills and the handloom weavers. This will help to counteract the contraction of trade that will result from the small business that will be done in wheat. Should such a margin for exportation exist there is good reason to believe that profitable markets will be available. Just now there is quite an active demand for our raw material in China, some 5,000 or 6,000 bales having been shipped at a time of year when, as a rule, little or no business is being done with China in this line. This demand is believed to be due to deficient crops in the Celestial Empire. In the entire absence of official forecasts and of other methods of ascertaining the actual position, this conclusion is mainly arrived at by a process of induction from the premise of a large and unusual demand, but it is noteworthy that advices from Shanghai support the view. In the West also a good demand for the Indian crop may be anticipated, since the American crop is likely to be deficient, albeit the original estimate of ten million bales has now been raised to eighty millions. On the other hand, the Egyptian crop will be the largest on record, thanks to "a good Nile" and a dry season. It is estimated at six million cantaurs, an amount equivalent to one and a-half million Indian bales of 400 lbs. each. The Egyptian outturn, however, consisting almost entirely of long-stapled cotton, affects the demand for Indian varieties much less than it may do a few years hence. The experiments initiated in response to Mr. J. N. Tata's pamphlet on "The Growth of Egyptian cotton in India" are being made in no less than twenty different centres, including several places in this Presidency and Sind, the Central Provinces, and Madras. In most instances sowings took place three or four weeks ago. So far the reports as to the young plants, which are all on irrigated ground, are very favourable, and in some places they are already a foot high. What the Egyptian varieties have most to fear in their foreign home is the insect pests, which seem to fasten so tenaciously to all new exotics tried in India. The applications for seed for experiments have been so numerous that a further supply has been indented for, but it is scarcely likely to arrive in time for sowing this season. The experiments are evoking considerable attention in official and commercial circles, and in the last trade review Mr. O'Conor pays Mr. Tata a well-deserved compliment for the enterprise on his part which has placed the question of the growth of long-stapled cotton in India on a new and hopeful footing. As Mr. O'Conor remarks, the success of the experiment must necessarily be followed by such profound modifications of the present conditions of the Indian manufacturing industry and the trade in improved cotton goods, that it will be watched with close interest.

ALTHOUGH the bubonic fever returns of the past few days have been rather higher than was anticipated, it is satisfactory to note that the total number of deaths in the week ended Tuesday is again smaller than the preceding seven days. From 791 the total has fallen by 185 in a fortnight, and whereas the total last week was 634 it has now decreased to 606. This brings the death-rate to 36·82 per thousand per annum, roughly ten above the normal figure. Deaths from fever of all descriptions numbered 199, over a hundred less than in the week ending October 6. The death-rate of that week was 47·71 per thousand. The fever deaths in Mandvie have fallen from 103 to forty-three. In no other district are double figures recorded in the fatal cases of fever. A special column finds a place in this week's report, headed "bubonic fever." The figures therein given show fatal cases in most of the wards of the city. Lower Colaba reported two, North Fort and Bhuleshwar, two each; Dongri and Market divisions three; and Umarkhadi, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Khumbarwada, Khetwadi, Tadwadi, Kamatipura, and Byculla one each. Mandvie had twenty-five deaths from bubonic fever during the week, whilst Upper and Middle Colaba, South Fort, Esplanade, Chuckla, Khara Talao, Girgaum, Chaupati, Mahalakshmi, Walkeshwar, and all districts beyond Byculla were free. Eight of the recorded deaths were of persons having no fixed place of residence, and where they contracted the disease it has not been possible to discover. The classified list of the fatal cases of bubonic fever is instructive. Meat eaters are practically unaffected. The deaths have mostly occurred among the grain-eaters, the Jains numbering eight, Brahmins, five; Bhatias, three; Hindus of other castes, twenty-five; Musalmans only two; and Native Christians three. Europeans, Eurasians, Jews, Parsis, Negro-Africans, Chinese, and Lingaets escaped. Deaths from phthsis increased considerably during the week, as also did those from old age and debility.

To the sportsman the most attractive feature of the new number of the journal of the Bombay National History Society is Mr. Inverarity's paper on the Indian wild dog. Unfortunately, like all Mr. Inverarity's contributions, it is short, but it is pithy and pleasant reading. Every individual sportsman's experience of the wild dog is limited, and Mr. Inverarity, though an experienced shikari, very seldom came across the destructive but probably useful little quadrupeds which prey by night as well as day, and destroy animals very much larger and fleeter than themselves. Only on two occasions, however, did he find wild dogs actually in pursuit of game. In the first instance a pack of dogs, about a dozen in number, chased a sambhur calf, and ate the half of it in a few seconds. On the second occasion he saw a pack chase a sambhur hind and calf into the Tapti river. As few sportsman have met with wild dogs, the native Manchausen finds them a very safe theme in which to draw the long bow. One story Mr. Inverarity gives as a sample, just as it was told to him. Twelve dogs pulled down a sambhur close to his informant which was speedily devoured. Eleven of the dogs then turned on the twelfth, and killed and ate him; ten then killed and ate the eleventh; and so on until only one dog remained. That voracious eater had thus succeeded in getting into his inside his eleven companions and the sambhur. The sportsman then thought it time to fire, but just as he was about to do so, the dog burst and spoilt the shot.

THE Bank of Bombay, yesterday, raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 6 per cent.

THE Inspector-General of Artillery in India will leave Bombay for Karachi in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka on Tuesday next, at 11 a.m. A salute of 11 guns will be fired from the saluting battery, at 11 a.m., on that day, announcing his departure.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL J. DUNCAN, Commanding the Forces, Bombay, accompanied by Captain Duncan, A.-D.-C., arrived here, yesterday morning, at 7 a.m., from Poona. He was met at the Victoria Terminus, by Major Cahusac, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General. The Lieutenant-General, after alighting, drove to Watson's Hotel, where he will remain till this evening. He will leave probably by the 10-15 p.m. train (local time), for Poona. His arrival and departure being private, no salutes will be fired.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. H. L. HERVEY, I.C.S., on return to duty, will be Assistant Judge in the Sholapur-Bijapur District, pending further orders.

LIEUTENANT E. R. I. CHITTY, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, is appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad, in addition to his Military duties, vice Lieutenant H. E. T. Kelly, R.A., proceeding on leave.

MR. J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE, I.C.S., on relief, will act as Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Colonel C. W. Godfrey and Messrs. E. H. Hearn and A. G. Hudson, reverting.

MAJOR H. M. ABUD, on return to duty, will take up his permanent appointment as Second-in-Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Superintendent, Savantvadi.

MR. H. W. J. BAGNELL, I.C.S., on return from leave, will act as Political Agent, Cambay.

MR. A. R. MAIDMENT, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is permitted to resign the service on the expiration of his six months' leave.

THE following appointments have been made, vice Mr. A. R. Maidment, retired:—Mr. W. H. Luck, to be First-Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police; Mr. R. M. Phillips, to be Second-Grade Assistant Superintendent; Mr. C. S. Marston, to be Third-Grade Assistant Superintendent.

MR. W. A. DUBOIS, on relief by Mr. H. J. H. Henderson, is to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Thana District, and will act in that capacity from the date on which Mr. F. T. V. Austin proceeds on leave. Mr. D. G. Ommanney, on relief by Mr. H. Pogson, will be an Additional Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Thana District.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending October 20, was 606, giving a death-rate of 36·89 per annum per thousand as against 25·18 the corresponding period of last year, and 28·34 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 137 died from fevers; 1, measles; 84, phthisis; 57, disease of the nervous system; 74, affections of the respiratory organs; 18, diarrhœa; 11, dysentery, 24, still-born; 62, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 39; Brahmin, 30; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 286; Hindu outcaste, 44; Musalman, 143; Parsee, 25; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 15; Eurasian, 5; European, 10. The total number of births was 284 as against 301 the corresponding period of last year, and 278 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

TURKISH WAR PREPARATIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 22.

H. I. M. the Sultan has issued Irades imposing a poll-tax of five piastres on all Mussalmans, and increasing the sheep tithes and other imposts.

These increases are estimated to yield one million and a-quarter pounds sterling, which is to be used for military preparations.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that a Franco-Russian Alliance, simply a military convention and purely defensive, was signed in December 1893, and that this alliance led to the despatch of two French Notes to Great Britain, relative to the Soudan expedition.

THE RESULT OF THE TSAR'S VISIT TO BALMORAL.

The *Daily News* says that the Tsar's visit to Balmoral resulted in defining a common British Russian and French policy regarding China and Japan, and that the Levantine Mediterranean and African questions are being arranged.

THE RIFF PIRATES.

The Riff pirates have handed the French captive in their possession to a French warship.

FRANCE DEMANDS INDEMNITY FROM MOROCCO.

It is reported from Tangier that France demands a large indemnity from Morocco and a considerable extension of the Algerian frontier, in reparation for the depredations of the Riff pirates.

DEATH OF MAJOR EVANS IN ACTION.

Major Evans, of the Derbyshire Regiment, has been shot dead while storming a rebel Kraal, at Marandellas.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

The advance in the price of wheat concurrent with the decline in silver has upset the confident argument of the Democrats, and will greatly benefit the farmers in the Western States and have the effect of lessening Mr. Bryan's slender chances for the Presidency.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Oct. 22.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Australia, with the outward mails of the 16th instant, left here, at 11 a.m., to-day.

THE GOVERNMENT MEDICAL BOARD AND THE BUBONIC FEVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

The Medical Board appointed by Government are of opinion that there are at present no grounds for believing that any of the six cases reported up to date are real bubonic plague.

THE RECENT SUNARI RAILWAY STATION INCIDENT.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

Colonel Gaisford, Political Agent, had an interview, on Wednesday, at Sibi, with the Marri Maliks relative to the recent raid on the Sunari Railway Station.

The headmen of the sections implicated in the outrage promised to take forty men apiece and bring in the Ghazis on the understanding that the Military should not advance from the line of the Railway until their attempt had failed or succeeded.

However, these conditions do not appear to have been satisfactory to the authorities, for General Gatacre, who had arrived the previous day, has started at once himself, with sixty picked men of the 24th Beluchistan Regiment, for the high hills, about Baba Kuch, where he hopes to fall in with the marauders.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT DHARWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Oct. 21.

The Educational Conference met, to-day, in the High School Hall punctually at the time fixed. The Municipal and Local Board representatives, pensioned Revenue and Educational officers, the leading Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen, schoolmasters, and a mistress from Hubli (about eighty in all), atte [illegible] president, opened the [illegible] inviting [illegible] subjects [illegible] Badda [illegible]

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The customary rain of the holidays worried through, we return to things deferred. That is to say, with the assistance of friends, we are engaged during spare moments in considering and framing some kind of scheme for the establishment of the National Bureau of Working Gentlewomen. We do not wish to put forward any proposals until we have got ready a scheme tolerably complete and well considered. What mode of action will be afterwards adopted depends upon many things, but we are very hopeful that we may meet with cordial support from everybody concerned—who is not?—with the claims of woman's work; and we hope, further, that our association will prove really helpful to many thousands. At this stage I venture to invite any who have suggestions to offer, or opinions or experience, to communicate with me. It may be promised, at least, that every suggestion will be welcomed, and every opinion will be considered. Further, anyone who knows, and has experience in any branch of work, is invited to strengthen the hands of the future association by communicating his or her experiences. One thing one must stipulate. At this early stage we have no secretaries, or clerks, or committee, or anything, therefore correspondents must be so very kind and forbearing as not to expect an answer to their letters.

There was once, as we all know, a prisoner in the Fleet who arrived there through having a thousand pounds bequeathed to him. Is not his history narrated in the *Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club*? I have found another unfortunate who was consigned to the Fleet in consequence of receiving the custom of an Ambassador. It was in the year 1780. The Venetian Ambassador, His Excellency Signor Pizzoni, had received his recall and taken his leave. But he had not discharged his debts. Whereupon a certain attorney, Gapper by name, arguing that although an Ambassador's person was sacred, and that although an Ambassador might not be sued for debt as soon as he ceased to be an Ambassador he became an ordinary person possessed of no privileges whatrver; and that, since the Signor Pizzoni lingered in England after his recall, it was within the legal right of any attorney to serve a writ upon him. This he did for a client, an upholsterer named Reilly, the Ambassador's creditor. The consequences astonished him. For he found himself hauled before a court which had been constituted by Queen Anne, and had never met before—even before Lord Thurlow and Lord Mansfield; he found himself prosecuted by no less a person than the Attorney-General for the high crime of offendidg the sacred rights of an Ambassador. In vain Mr. Gapper pleaded that the Signor was no longer an Ambassador. That, said the judge, was a mere quibble; Signor Pizzoni might remain in England any reasonable time, and yet receive the consideration and privileges of his late position. Where, he asked, was the person, the creditor, for whom the writ was drawn? Where was the unthinking tipstaff who served that writ? The latter person was easily produced, and stood up, trembling. As for the former—alas! the creditor was in the Fleet. The Ambassador owed him this money for goods supplied; he owed the makers for goods supplied to him; he could not pay that money unless His Excellency paid him; His Excellency would not pay him; therefore, like all those wicked persons in the last century who could not pay their debts, he was consigned to the Fleet. The Attorney-General pressed for punishment; the judges, who spoke like Rhadamanthus and expressed no word of pity for the unfortunate upholsterer—to pity a prisoner for debt would have argued impossible defects in the law—reserved their judgment. I believe that the ghost of that upholsterer still flits about Farringdon-street at night with the ghost of the attorney and the ghost of the tipstaff, waiting for that judgment from the ghosts of those two judges, who have gone aloft and forgotten all about it.

On Sept. 19 the *Daily Telegrayh* did me the honour of publishing a litle paper of mine on the 'Sixty-Years"—at the present moment there is only one "Sixty Years." In this paper one naturally dwelt upon the multiform changes and advances which this period has witnessed. In reply I received a good many letters—of approval some, of criticism some. One, however, was composed entirely of invective. To the writer of this letter the world is full of misery, of greed, of oppression, and of baseness. It grows worse and worse; he can find no good thing at all in fallen humanity; there has been no improvement, no advance; life, he says, is intolerable. He instances some of the revolting wickednesses of the times. Especially he is indignant with the children who dance to the barrel organ on the asphalte. Strange! To me this spectacle, now very common, is one of the prettiest things possible. The children enjoy their dance; the exercise is good for them; they have learned an ordered dance with set figures and steps. My friend, however, calls it a "disgusting" sight. Well, I would not notice this letter, but for the illustration it affords of a mind—not uncommon, I fear—which is embittered, probably by long-continued ill-success, and so soured that he can find no pleasant spot anywhere, no sunshine, no promise. To such an one there has been no advance during the last sixty years, and there will be none during the next sixty years. It is a strange and a sorrowful thing to read the outpourings—probably quite sincere—of such a mind. It relieves him, however, to abuse the Press of the country, and the editors and the contributors to the Press, and, when he has filled four pages with venom and abuse, he thinks that he has done his duty.

When we speak of advance, we do not mean the creation of millionaires. I am not one of those who consider the possession of great wealth in a few hands necessarily a bad thing for the country. I can understand that a very rich man may do things for the people which it would require generations of teaching to enable them to do for themselves. Especially under the present conditions of society [illegible] ch men do everything for Art of all kinds. But [illegible] ance of a country must be measured by the [illegible] standard of everything. Is the average [illegible] d, for instance, of living—*i. e.*, of food, of [illegible], of clothes—lower or higher than it was [illegible] ars ago? It is enormously higher. Is food [illegible] more abundant, better? It is both cheaper [illegible] abundant, and, I believe, though much is [illegible] ut adulteration, better than it was. Are [illegible] le more temperate? They are. More moral? [illegible] differ. More religious? Yes, they are. [illegible] f a class which never entered a church [illegible] rs ago now fill the churches wherever a [illegible] und capable of moving them. Do they [illegible]? The proportion of those who read is [illegible] fifty fold. Have we as much want, [illegible] me as we had? All the statistics show [illegible] ve not. Are the leaders among us more [illegible] d, more patriotic, more honourable? [illegible] iffer. One thing, at all events, will not [illegible] We are no longer ruled by few noble [illegible] man has the ability he can aspire to [illegible] Minister, whether he was born in the [illegible] More than that, he can see a dozen [illegible] n who have achieved that position.

[illegible] s to me from Singapore. The [illegible] case, which we talked about [illegible] the governess on £25 a year [illegible] eep herself for a two month's [illegible] s that action should be taken [illegible] gests that a committee should [illegible] he case; that money should [illegible] oliday House should be built [illegible] y place which should re- [illegible] or nothing. He draws up [illegible] ould not willingly throw [illegible] ikely to benefit a class [illegible] helpless. At the same [illegible] tter plan would be to [illegible] t and to make people [illegible] elty and wickedness [illegible] hat those who do [illegible] evil is done by [illegible] many instances. If [illegible] hat it means, then [illegible] est and basest of [illegible] n £25 a year; [illegible] lady—always to [illegible] and to turn [illegible] t weeks, is [illegible] eeks at 25s. a [illegible] £15 for dress and every other expense. And, for the future, no prospect at all. Poor governess? We must try when we get our National Bureau if we canot do something for her.

On Sunday evening there perished, by a horrible death, one who belonged to a company of purely Victorian growth—the company of artists in Black and White. Frederick Barnard was an artist of remarkable cleverness and quickness; a humourist, rapid to seize a situation, and especially at home when he had to do with street life. He knew the streets, and the people in the streets, and could draw them perhaps better than any other man. He illustrated two or three novels of mine; the last being "Armorel of Lyonnesse." in which his knowledge of the streets found little room. When I first made his acquintance, about fifteen years ago, he was a man of singularly sunny and cheerful habit, always drawing; always telling stories; always happy. I cannot let him go without one word of commemoration and of regret. There are not many who can draw so well; there are none who know the life of the streets so well—as Fred. Barnard.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT VICTORIA.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Victoria, Captain W. D. G. Worcester, will sail, to-day, for Southampton ,via Aden. She takes the 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers from Jhansi to the latter port. It consists of 17 officers, 4 ladies, and 3 children, 764 non-commissioned officers and men, 12 women, and 22 children, of which 250 men will proceed to Malta, with 1 officer, his wife, and child, and details to England, consisting of 29 officers, 14 ladies, and 12 children, 222 non-commissioned officers and men, 33 women, and 67 children. From Aden the Victoria will carry the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, consisting of 20 officers, 1 lady, and 2 children, 620 non-commissisned officers and men, 27 women, and 43 children, includes a draft of 50 men to join the 2nd Battalion, at Malta. The following is the list of officers :—

FROM BOMBAY TO ADEN.

Lt-Col and Mrs C C H Thorold, 1st R W Fusiliers
Major and Mrs F Morris, 1st R W Fusiliers
Major and Mrs H T Lyle and child, D S O, 1st R W Fusiliers
Capt A W G L Cole, 1st R W Fusiliers
Capt J L Lock, 1st R W Fusiliers
Lt C E Willes, 1st R W Fusiliers
Lt J B Cochburn, 1st R W Fusiliers
Lt C M Dobell, 1st R W Fusiliers
Lt K G B Lovett, 1st R W Fusiliers
Lt W G Braithwaite, 1st R W Fusiliers
Lt R E P Gabbett, 1st R W Fusiliers
Lt W Best, 1st R W Fusiliers
Lt and Qr-mr and Mrs R S Ransome and two children, 1st R W Fusiliers
2nd-Lt O deL Williams, Is R W Fusiliers
2nd-Lt M H L Gale, 1st R W Fusiliers
2nd-Lt A C Mck Cochburn, 1st R W Fusiliers
2nd-Lt G E S Salt, 1st R W Fusiliers

FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.

Surg-Major and Mrs H L E White A M Staff
Surgn-Major and Mrs A P O'Connor and two children, A M Staff
Major E P Morgan Payler, Royal Scots
Surgn-Major R Jennings, A M Staff
Vety-Capt J A Nunn, A V Dept
Capt L W Bode, Middlesex Regt
Vety-Capt R W Burke, A V Dept.
Capt and Mrs J Tuck, M W Dept
Capt B A Johnstone, I S Corps
Capt R F A Stanley, 16th Ben Lancers
Capt and Mrs C A C King and child, Yorkshire Regt
Capt and Mrs D E Moccatta, I S Corps
Capt and Mrs G W W D'a Evans, 20th Hussars
Capt and Mrs H P Hancox, R I Fusiliers
Lieut A G Fraser, K O S Borderers
Lieut W P Douglas, I S Corps
Vety-Lt E W Laender, A V Dept
Lieut W A Dykes, Scottish Rifles
Lieut J Bellhouse, R H A
Lieut H F Warden, R W Surrey
Lieut F H Veldon, Derby Regt
Lieut H E S Kelly, R A
Lieut Menzies, Manchester Regt
Lieut C C Stepney, K R R Corps
Lt H H Bond, R A
Lt F G Newall, A S Highdrs
Lt G M Swiney, 20th Hussars
2nd-Lt C A Denaro, Middlesex Regt
2nd-Lt R G J Chichester Highland L I
Wife of Lt H F Lee, Yorkshire Regt
Wife of Capt F H Playfair and child, Hampshire
Wife of Capt W S Mardall and child, I S Corps
Wife of Capt H V Bailey and 3 children, 5th Bng Lancers
Wife of Capt A W Chaldecott I S Corps
Wife of Surg Capt F J Wade-Browne, A M S
Son of Qr-Mr F Taliand, 20th Hussars
Wife of Lt E A Iremonger, Durham L I

FROM ADEN TO ENGLAND.

Lt-Col W S Clarke, 1st Bn Worcester Regt
Maj O H Oakes, 1st Bn Worcester Regt
Maj M V Hilton, 1st Bn Worcester Regt
Capt G N Monro, 1st Bn Worcester Regt
Capt H de B Hovell, 1st Bn Worcester Regt
Capt G T Peacocke, 1st Bn Worcester Regt
Capt C C How, 1st Bn Worcester Regt
Lt B H Thomas, 1st Bn Worcester Regt
Lt C H Bennett, 1st Bn Worcester Regt
Lt A K Stubbs, 1st Bn Worcester Regt
Lt B F B Stuart, 1st Bn Worcester Regt
Lt D E Cayley, 1st Bn Worcester Regt
Lt J R Gill, 1st Bn Worcester Regt
2nd-Lt G R Welstead, 1st Bn Worcester Regt
2nd-Lt H Crawshay, 1st Bn Worcester Regt
2nd-Lt B O Richards, 1st Bn Worcester Regt
2nd-Lt E L Townsend, 1st Bn Worcester Regt
Lt and Adjt C B Westmacott, 1st Bn Worcester Regt
Hon Lt and Qr-mr and Mrs S A Snatt, and two children, 1st Bn Worcester Regt
Surg-Capt V H Davoran, A M S

THE LATE MAHARAJA OF HATWA.

Sir Krishna Partab Sahi Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Hatwa, whose death occurred on Tuesday, after a protracted illness, was born in October 1857, so he had scarcely reached his fortieth year. The "Golden Book of India" shows that he belonged to a Baghochhia Brahman family that claims to have been settled as Rajas in the district of Saran for 102 generations. The patronymic of the earlier Rajas was "Sen;" this in the sixteenth descent was changed to "Singh," in the eighty-third to "Mal," and in the eighty-seventh to "Sahi." The traditions of the family state that the title of Maharaja was conferred on the eighty-sixth in this line, the Maharaja Kalyan Mal, and that of Maharaja Bahadur on the eighty-seventh, the Maharaja Ishamkaran Sahi Bahadur, both by the Emperor of Delhi. In the time of Akbar it is said that the Maharaja Jubraj Sahi Bahadur obtained possession of Pargana Sipu by killing the Mahomedan Chief, Kabul Mahomed, probably one of those Mahomedan Chiefs who had rebelled against the Imperial authority in Southern Behar. Four generations later the Maharaja Sardar Shai invaded the Majouli Raj, and destroyed their *garh* or fort, and imposed as terms of peace on the Chief of Majauli the condition that he had his descendants were not to display their *nishans* and *dunkas* (flags and drums) till these should be re-taken from the Hasipur (or Hatwa) Rajas. The eldest son of the Maharaja Sar-dar Sahi died before his father; he was succeeded by the second son, the Maharaja Fateh Sahi Bahadur, who was a rebel against the British Government in 1767, in the time of Warren Hastings, and ultimately fled to the Gorakpur jungle. His cousin Babu Bassant Sahi, displayed his loyality by assisting the Government with his retainers, and doing all in his power to arrest Fateh Sahi. But in 1775 he was surprised by the rebel and killed, and his widow ascended the funeral pyre, and was burnt with her husband's head on her lap. Bassant Sahi's son, Babu Mahy Datt Sahi, followed in his father's footsteps, and the Government was about to proclaim him the rightful successor of the rebel Fateh Sah,i when he died, having a son, Babu—afterwards Maharaja—Chhatardhari Sahi. In 1790 when the Decennial Settlement was in contemplation, Lord Cornwallis, after inquiring into all the facts and the usages of the family, granted to the latter the estates of Fateh Sahi; and in 1837 the title of Maharaja Bahadur was conferred upon him. This title was renewed in October 1858 in favour of the Maharajah Rajendar Partap Sahi, and by the *sanad* of 31st August 1874 in favour of the present Maharajah Bahadur. At the time of the Santal insurrection, and again during the Mutiny of 1857, the Maharaja Chhatardhari Sahi Bahadur rendered most valuable services to the Government, and was rewarded at the close of the Mutiny with the grant of a portion of the confiscated estates of the rebel Kunwar Singh. He was succeeded by his great grandson, Rajendra Partab Sahi, who died in 1871, leaving a minor son, the subject of this memoir. He attained his majority, and was installed on the *gadi* on 31st August 1874. He received a medal of distinction at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877; on the occasion of the proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, and in 1889 he was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. The family cognisance consists of a shield between two swords, with tigers as supporters. He leaves a son three years of age and an infant daughter.

The impending famine is sure to be attracting attention in England very shortly. The Government, we understand, have already furnished full information regarding the prospects to the India Office, and the Secretary of State will, of course, be kept fully posted up in the matter.

FOUNDERING OF A STEAMER ON THE SOMALI COAST.

LOSS OF ALL ON BOARD.

Yesterday evening, a rumour was current in the city that a coasting steamer had foundered, and that all on board were lost. The rumour was taken as bazaar gossip only, but on enquiry it was found that unfortunately it was but too true. The name of the ill-fated vessel is the s. s. Tuna, a coasting vessel plying between Aden and Berbera, and lost in a cyclone on the Somali coast on the 14th inst. A telegraphic message was received by Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla Brothers, that the steamer with all the lives and cargo on board was lost near the Somali coast. This sad news, which hardly gained credence at first, was confirmed by another telegram received from Aden by a Parsee gentleman residing in the Fort. The news spread like wild fire among the Parsees, who were alarmed when they knew that several co-religionists were drowned therein. In the family of two Parsee engineers who are drowned, there has been great joy consequent upon the marriage of a brother, but the joy is now turned to sorrow. The event has evoked the deepest sympathy for the bereaved family.

The engineer referred to is Mr. Hormasji Merwanji Mistry, a young Parsee of this place, and his nephew, Framroz, acting as second engineer. Mr. Hormasji lived in Todd Street, Fort, with his father, and took up the appointment very recently. Among the passengers from Aden to Zella were Mr. Aderji Sorabji Bharucha, his wife, and daughter. They were going to Zella, where Mr. Arderji has been in charge of the responsible post of Superintendent of Customs for the past thirteen years. Aderji's brother in Bombay had received news of the sad tidings, but as the names were not distincly stated in the telegram he had telegraphed to Aden for further particulars. Mr. Cowasji Dinshah had also telegraphed to the firm at Aden for fuller particulars.

From a further telegram received at 10 p.m., it appears that two Parsee ladies, Perozebai, with her daughter, Jerbai, and Soonabai, with her daughter, left Bombay for Aden, and letters were received in Bombay announcing their safe arrival there. Perozebai, the deceased, was the wife of Framji Cooverjee Morawalla, who is a chief clerk in the Berbara Residency. He had come down to Aden to take his wife and daughter. Soonabai is the wife of Mr. Aderji Sorabji Bharucha, who is Superintendent of Customs at Zella, and who had also been to Aden to take his family. The two families took their passage in the ill-fated vessel, and Mr Aderjee, with his wife and daughter, reached Zella, their destination, in safety. After leaving Zella, the Tuna was caught in a heavy cyclone, and it went down with all on board near Bohar.

Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw Bros. wrote us late last evening as follows :—Please insert the following telegram we received from our Aden firm about the loss of our s. s. Tuna on the Somali Coast. The telegram runs as follows :—"Tuna has foundered at sea. Crew and passengers all lost in cyclone on 14th day of October." Among the passengers there were two Parsee engineers, one Parsee lady, and a girl.

Unfortunately the telegram does not state how many lives are lost. For the present we know of five deaths of Parsees. So far as we recollect this is the first instance in which so many as five Parsees have been lost together at sea. The news has, therefore, greatly shocked the Zoroastrian community.

A VESSEL FIFTEEN DAYS OVERDUE.

The s. s. Taif, of 825 tons, Captain A. Bowie, belonging to Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub, is about fifteen days overdue to this port. She left here on the 12th August last, and proceeded to Mauritius. It appears everything went on well, and the Taif left on her return voyage to Bombay on the 23rd September last, and since then nothing has been heard of the vessel. In the ordinary course this port should have been reached about the 7th instant. It is surmised that the vessel must have met an accident to her machinery, and that she is making her way hither under sail. The owner, Mr. Hajee Cassum, is unable to furnish any particulars about the missing vessel at present, as he had received no news after the steamer left Mauritius. It will be in the recollection of our readers that the s. s. Taif went ashore near Zanzibar in July 1895, but subsequently she was got off without much damage having been done.

AN AMBULANCE FOR ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It seems to me astounding that since the advent of the S. P. C. A. no steps have ever been taken to provide an ambulance for sick and injured animals in this city—a city renowned for its benevolence. I, therefore, make no apology whatever in now appealing to the public for aid to enable me to supply a comfortable ambulance built on scientific principles. I have consulted Mr. Stephens, of Girgaum, and he has kindly drawn up plans, under my instructions, and given me an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,000 for constructing the same, to be drawn by bullock power. It will be also necessary to raise a fund for the up-keep, etc., of the ambulance.

I could write pages illustrative of the necessity there is, in the interest of humanity, for such a conveyance, but will only give a few recent cases which have come under my immediate notice. A horse, the result of an accident at Colaba, sustained a compound fracture of one of his hind legs, and was dragged on to an ordinary bullock-cart and conveyed to Parel. Apart from the terrible sufferings the poor creature was undergoing from the fracture, the fact of his having to be pulled by ropes on to such a cart must have caused him pain beyond all human description. A horse was gored by a bullock at Dadar, laying open the muscles of the abdomen, with the result that the intestines protruded. This animal had in this condition to walk all the way to the hospital for animals at Parel. Fortunately kind death soon came to the rescue and ended his misery. A horse with dislocation of the neck was compelled to walk from Bombay to the hospital. A bullock in the hospital with loss of the foot and fetlock of one of the fore-legs was removed by the owner, and I personally saw it, to my horror, the following day, being driven on the bare stump of the bone along the Mahim Road. Horses, too, have been sent to the hospital suffering from laminitis (fever in the feet), one of the most painful diseases horse flesh is heir to, all the way from Bombay, and made to walk on a burning-road with a scorching sun over them. I could add considerably to this agony, but I trust it is unnecessary for me to do so, and that I have written sufficient to arouse public sympathy in this matter. Now, it will be essential for me to give a brie outline of how the ambulance is to be worked :—(*a*) The conveyance to stand at the Government Veterinary College, Parel. (*b*) When the use of the ambulance is required, either to convey a sick animal from one part of Bombay to another, or when an accident occurs in the streets, a message to be sent by telephone at once to the Veterinary College, Parel (No. 2025), giving address where required, when it will be at once despatched. (*c*) Owners making use of the ambulance will be required to pay the expenses of the hire of bullocks which will be calculated according to distance. Poor persons unable to pay will have the free use of the ambulance. (*d*) An account will be kept at one of the Banks in Bombay (to be hereafter named) of all sums received as subscriptions, and such accounts to be published annually in the local press.—Yours, &c.,

JAS. MILLS, Vety.-Major, A. V. D.,
Oct. 22. Principal. Govt. Vety. College, Parel.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 6th ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

The mounted sports in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana 6th Annual Athletic and Sporting Meeting concluded last evening, and they proved most successful. The programme was a very interesting one, and every item was well filled and keenly competed. The entries being numerous in almost all events, the sports could not be concluded before dusk, and therefore the Victoria Cross race was abandoned. The programme consisted of many interesting items : the tent-pegging by sections was made unusually interesting; and the Ladies Lloyd Lindsay competition elicited considerable interest. The final heat of the pony scurry (handicap) was the most keenly watched event of all, and Boomerang won it easily, beating by several lengths Cheesi, who was the favourite. The Band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers was in attendance, and played a well selected programme of music. At the conclusion of the sports, Mrs. Burder gave away the prizes to the successful competitors, whose names were read by Mr. Ellison, one of the hon. secretaries. Three cheers were given for Mrs. Burder, and three cheers were also given for Messrs. F. O. Ellison and V. E. Booth, the hon. secretaries, to whom the success of the week been largely due.

TENT-PEGGING BY SECTIONS OF FOUR.

Judges—Brig.-Genl. A. G. Creagh, R. A., C.B.; and Capt. E. A. Kettlewell, 22nd Bo. Infantry.

1 The Jackal Club—
Mr F O Ellison
Mr F A Prevost
Mr W C Symes
Mr F Graham

2 The Bombay Gymkhana—
Mr H E E Procter
Mr F A Reddie
Hon P Thesiger
Mr A J Peile

0 The "Chotapeg" Team—
Mr J C Brooks
Mr A M Tod
Mr C Webster
Mr F J Rome

0 The B'bay Light Horse A—
Lieut H Symons
Corpl Mair
Trooper Fischer
Trooper Elton Young

0 The Palli Hill Gymkhana—
Mr G H Townsend
Mr H E John
Mr H J Talbot
Mr L S Hudson

0 The 21st Bombay Infantry—
Captain Carnegy
Lieut Creagh
Lieut Burrard
Lieut Hicks

0 The Ryl Dub Fusiliers—
Captain Weldon
Lieut Lowndes
Lieut Shewan
Lieut Perreau

This proved a very interesting competition, the team having to run in different style. The Indian File puzzled the riders as to which peg they should take. In a confusion competitors took the wrong peg and some took the peg which one of his partners had already touched. The first trial left the second place to be decided between the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and the "Chotapeg." In the second trial the Gymkhana pulled up and the prize remained to be contested between "Chotapeg" and the Gymkhana. In the third round the two teams tried, and one more trial being given, the Gymkhana got the better of the two and were declared winners of the second prize. The Jackal team, which went with a very decent dressing, ran all the rounds, and were most deservedly given the first place. The Bombay light Horse had entered two teams, but one scratched, and the competition rested among seven teams instead of eight.

JUMPING COMPETITION FOR HORSES (OVER 14 HANDS.)

Judges—E. L. Barton, Esq.; J. L. Symons. Esq. and P. B. Savile. Esq.

Mr G Ostermeyer's b w geld Kirkee, Capt Broggan	1
Mr G H Townsend's b w geld Ballarat, Mr H E John	2
Mr H Symon's ch w geld Oriole, Mr Hudson	3
Mr F J Rome's b w geld Jacky Boy, Mr H F Talbot	0
Mr P F Fischer's b w mare Pierceye, Owner	0
Mr G Gremse's b w geld Karias, Owner	0
Mr F J Rome's g a h Slipshod, Mr H F Talbot	0
Mr E McCausland's g a h Aristocrat, Owner	0
Mr H C Burder's b w geld Do Weel, Owner	0
Mr A Froom's br w geld Umpty, Mr H F Talbot	0
Mr A Mair's ch w geld Crochmore, Owner	0
Mr E McCausland's ch cb The Bleater, Owner	0
Mr G Ostermeyer's b w geld Kirkee, Capt Broggan	0
Mr B J B Stephen's g cb Li Hung Chang, Mr H E E Procter	0
Mr G Watson's ch w m Trilby	0
Mr G K Taownsend's br w geld Hurry Up, Owner	0
Mr F Graham's b w geld Luxury, Mr H E John	0
Mr F A Reddie's b cb geld Tom, Owner	0
Mr F Graham's g a h Noffil, Owner	0
Mr E Rivers-Smith's g w geld Sarchedon, Mr F O Ellison	0
Mr H C Burder's b w geld Imperial, Mrs Burder	0

The horse was required to go over two bush hurdles, one in-and-out jump, and one water-jump, 16 feet wide. There were twenty-one entries, but several scratched, and the first and secondprizes were adjudged to Mr. Ostermeyer's b. w. Geld Kirkee; and Mr. Townsend's Ballarat, respectively. There was a tie for the third place between Oriole and Luxury, and on putting the matter to the test again the judge gave theplace to Oriole. Mrs. Burder rode Imperial and went clean over the water.

Postillion Race.—Competitors to ride one horse and lead another round the trees. (The horses need not necessarily be owned by the riders.) Starter—F. C. Allen, Esq. Judge—Major Bird (R. Dub Fus.)

1st HEAT.

Mr P F Fischer	1
Mr H E E Proctor	2
Mr H C Burder	0
Mr W C Symes	0
Mr F O Ellison	0

2nd HEAT.

Captain Weldon	1
Mr A J Peile	2
Mr B J B Stephens	0

FINAL.

Mr C F Fischer	1
Capt Weldon	2
Mr H E E Procter	3
Mr A J Peile	4

This event was very interesting, and high class horsemanship was exhibited by the riders. Fischer and Weldon managed their ponies remarkably, and though in the final Procter passed Weldon, he put on spurs, and was second, at the post. Fischer all along maintained the first place and remaining ahead of other compititors.

Lloyd-Lindsay Competition.—Teams of four to ride over one or more jumps to a point and dismount in alternate half-sections, each of which must knock over two cocoanuts placed on posts with polo balls and team to return over same course. Team doing it in shortest time to win.

Starter—F. C. Allen, Esq. Judge—Major Bird (R. Dub. Fus.)

1 Stiff'uns' Team—
Mr J C Brooks
Mr G Brooks
Mr B J B Stevens
Mr A M Tod
Time—2 mins 49½ secs.

2 Rl Dublin Fusiliers Team—
Captain Weldon
Lieut Lowndes
Lieut Shewan
Lieut Perreau
Time—3 mins 0 4-5 secs

0 Pali Hill Gymkhana Team.
Mr G H Townsend
Mr L S Hudson
Mr H E John
Mr H F Talbot

0 Jackal Club Team—
Mr F A Prevost
Mr F Graham
Mr W C Symes
Mr F O Ellison

0 B, bay Gymkhana Team—
Mr H E E Procter
Mr H C Burder
Mr F A Reddie
Lieut A J Peile

0 B, bay Light Horse (A Team)—
Lieut Symons
Corpl Mair
Trooper Fischer
Trooper Rome

The Stiff'uns who had competed for the tent-pegging did the work, Chotapeg won the prize easily, chiefly through the good aim of Stephens and Brooks who knocked the cocoanuts off so quickly. They were very closely followed by the Royal Dublin Fusiliers team, led by Captain Weldon.

PONY AND GALLOWAY SCURRY (ABOUT ½ MILE.)

Mr Townsend's Boomerang, Owner, 45yds	1
Mr Symes' Macassar, Owner, 25yds	2
Mr Talbot's Cheesi, Owner, Scratch	3
Mr Fischer's Hawkmoth, Owner, 5yds	0
Mr Steel's Sydney, Mr F O Ellison, 10yds	0
Mr Fischer's Pussmoth, Mr Hicks, 20yds	0
Mr J P de Montmorency's Tareffi, Owner, 30yds	0
Mr Burder's Dunster, Owner, 35yds	0
Mr Shuckburgh's Tommy, Dr Bernard, 45yds	0
Mr Steel's Arabi Pasha, Mr G Brooks, 55yds	0

This was the final among first five of the two heats run the previous evening.

Boomerang took the bad and Townsend landed him quite safe, leaving Macassar nearly 3 lengths, Cheesi, who was made a hot favourite, made up at at the last moment, and secured the third place.

Lloyds-Lindsay—Laidies' Nomination.—Competitors to ride a given course, carrying chattie to nominatrix, where he must dismount and place chattie on post. Nominatrix must break chattie with polo ball from a distance of about 10 yards, when competitor must mount and return over same course. Competitor doing course in shortest time to win.

Starter—F C. Allen, Esq. Judge—F. A. Prevost, Esq.

Mrs St Paul nominates Mr H E John	1
Mrs Bird nominates Captain Weldon	2
Mrs Nigel-Jones nominates Mr H F Talbot	0
Miss Mills nominates Mr J P de Montmorency	0
Miss Bromley nominates Mr P F Fisher	0
Miss Nigel-Jones nominates Mr G Prier de Saone	0
Mrs F Graham nominates Mr F Graham	0
Miss D Westbrook nominate Mr A Mair	0
Miss L Humphrey nominates Mr C Webster	0
Mrs R Pescio nominates Mr M A Couvella	0
Miss Hewitt nominates Mr F O Ellison	0
Mrs Stansfield nominates Mr H Alleman	0

John took the first trial and Mrs. St. Paul broke the chattie the second shot she sent out, giving a good chance to her nominee to win. Miss Mills had to send out over nine shots to break. Mrs. Nigel-Jones had really very hard lines. Mr. Talbot had brought a very hard pot which did not break though the lady hit it three times. Miss Bromely broke the chattie the third shot, and gave Mr. Fischer a very good chance to win. Miss Nigel-Jones and Mrs. Graham were unfortunate as it was nearly dusk when it was their turn to hit the chattie, Miss. Graham, at last, successed, but Miss Nigel-Jones gave up. Miss Westbrook and Miss L. Humphrey were more unlucky, but the former patiently hit out and broke the pot in half-a-dozen trial. The latter was disappointed as the nominee broke the chattie before bringing it to the lady. Next two were Mrs. Persio and Miss Hewitt, and it took them some trials to hit the pot. Mrs. Bird broke the chattie at the very first hit amid great applause from the spectator. Mrs. St. Paul obtained the first, and Mrs. Bird the second prize.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "AT HOME."

Commencing at 4 p.m., Saturday, 24th Oct.
4 p.m.—"V C" Race will be run off.
4-30 p.m.—Bicycle Obstacle Race. Ladies' nomination.
4-45 p.m.—Ladies' Putting Competition.
Finals of Bowls. Handicap during the afternoon.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

The new cases and deaths from the bubonic fever have been fluctuating during the present week. During the twenty-four hours ending, at 10 a.m., yesterday, there were thirteen new cases and eleven deaths in the city. In the A Fort and Colaba ward there was no new case, but one death; in the B, Mandvie ward, there were nine new cases and three deaths; in the C, Bhuleshwar ward two new cases and four deaths; in the D, Girgaum ward, one new case and one death; in the E, Byculla ward, one new case, but no death; there were no new cases or deaths in the Parel and Mahim wards; while in the Arthur Road Hospital there was no new case, but two deaths. It will thus be seen that the numbers of new cases have fluctuated between nineteen on Monday, fourteen on Tuesday, seventeen on Wednesday, and thirteen yesterday. The total mortality from the disease has been 274, while the cases reported have numbered 421. On Wednesday, two cases are reported to have occurred in Sir Dinshaw Petit Mills at Parel Road. They were sent to the Arthur Road Hospital, and both the affected persons died there in the evening.

The exertions of the Drainage Department in cleaning the houses and streets at Mandvie continue unabated. Mr. Jones, the Drainage Engineer, has a little army of 1,338 labourers working under him, distributed as follows :—220 in cleaning sewers, 481 in fittings, 257 in making openings for cleaning, 292 in constructing man-holes, and 88 in the catchpits and gullies.

With regard to segregation and isolation, it is difficult to say that any hard and fast rules are observed in connection with the matter. Well-to-do persons, who have money to spend and friends and relatives to attend upon them, are allowed to stay in their own residences; while others, who have neither money nor friends to attend upon them, are removed to the Arthur Road Hospital, where they are properly cared for. With reference to the interior cleaning of houses, the duty is undertaken and performed by the Drainage Department except in a few cases, in which the owners or occupants can afford and volunteer to take the work upon themselves.

THE THREATENED SCARCITY.

We learn from trustworthy sources that during the past month, the threatened scarcity has had its effect upon the food-stuffs of the city. There has been a marked rise in the price of wheat, rice, and dall, the staple articles of food in the native population. Wheat has risen from five to six rupees per farrah, rice (jerasal) from Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 8, and dall from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6-8. Gram has gone up half-a-rupee; coolty, three-quarters of a rupee; oorid, half-a-rupee; mutt ghatee, three-quarters; bajree, fifteen annas; barley (jav), half-a-rupee; and natchni, three-quarters per farrah. The price of vegetables has gone up about 20 per cent. The charge for bread has also been enhanced. The prices of mutton, beef, fish, poultry, and fruits continue normal.

The Arthur Crawford Market, the chief place of business, has, it may be mentioned, been always scrupulously clean; and it is gratifying to notice kept that not a single case of bubonic fever has been known to occur there.

THE FEELING IN THE DECCAN COLLEGE.

Mr. V. S. Gokhale wires to us from Poona :—A meeting of the Deccan College students and Fellows resolved unanimously to send an application to the Syndicate of the University, requesting a postponement of the examinations owing to the increasing bubonic plague and its fluctuating nature. Parents are reluctant to risk the lives of the children. The sister-college concurs.

DISCUSSION AT THE CORPORATION.

THE SANITARY NEEDS OF THE CITY.

At the outset of the meeting of the Municipal Corporation. yesterday, the President remarked that the Commissioner asked for priority to a matter of urgency. A letter marked urgent had been received from the Secretary to Government, General Department, forwarding a letter from the Surgeon-General, requesting that the Corporation be pleased to render assistance to the Government Committee appointed to find out the origin and the best means to check the spread of the disease prevailing in Bombay.

Priority being given to the consideration of the letter, Dr. Katrak remarked that the letter did not make any mention of the nature of the assistance required. He, therefore, moved that the Government be requested to inform the Corporation what was the precise nature of the assistance asked for by the Surgeon-General.

Dr. De Monte seconded the resolution.

Mr. Roughton remarked that the matter was urgent and admitted of no delay. It was, therefore, not advisable to waste time by addressing such letter. He, therefore, proposed that the following words be added to Mr. Katrak's resolution "that Corporation will be anxious to afford all assistance in their power to the Government Committee."

Dr. Katrak's resolution as amended by Mr. Roughton was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to arrange for (1) the thorough flushing of all the gullies and drains in the city and (2) for the speedy removal of town sweepings. He said that there appeared to be a general consensus of opinion that the gullies and drains in the city should be thoroughly flushed. As the bubonic fever prevailed at present in certain parts of the town it was necessary that they should at once remove the filth from every part of the city. They all knew that the Municipal Commissioner had been doing everything in his power to check the plague in the infected localities, but it was essential that besides those places the whole of the city should also be thoroughly cleansed never mind the cost for such cleansing and flushing. (Hear, hear.) The plague had been confined to one or two districts, but there was no knowing that if the drastic measures were not adopted the sporadic cases in other parts of the town might become epidemic, and it was, therefore, most essential that as a precautionary measure the entire sweepings of the town should be entirely removed. (Here, hear.) Those who resided and went about in the town must have noticed that the dust-bins were not only full of *cutchra*, but that the filth and garbage were lying in heaps on the roads emitting a stench, which was highly sickening and which appeared to have contributed towards the present state of public health. There could be no doubt that money spent for the removal of these sweepings would be money well spent.

Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed. in seconding the motion, remarked that while passing through the Coombarwada second and third lanes that morning he found them in a most disgraceful and filthy condition. If Professor Haffkine was desirous of finding out the true cause of the fever he should visit the two lanes in question, the side gullies of which were full of all abominations and the whole length of the drains were choked up with sullage and night soil. There were besides heaps of *cutchra* at the intervals of a few yards. He could not say that the Health Department failed to pay any attention to this and such other localities because they had not employed a sufficient number of men for cleaning purposes. but that could not or at least should not be the case since the Corporation had made a grant of a lakh of rupees for an increased staff—or that it was due to the indulgence on the part of the Corporation and the premature laudatory remarks made by them before the department would or could stamp out the plague.

Mr. Dhakji Kassinath said that he fully endorsed the remarks made by Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed. He remarked that the condition of Lohar Street was most filthy, sullage water having collected itself in the public road and then run in streams to Kalbadevi Road. The attention of the Health Department had been repeatedly drawn to the nuisance, but it remained there unabated for a number of days.

Mr. Bomanji Master said that the Health Department had no doubt become a little more energetic than before after the late agitation. He saw a string of carts every day passing by his house in Girgaum full of the town sweepings, and he did not know where all that *cutchra* came from. There are now tons and tons of *cutchra* removed and it showed that it had been collecting there for centuries. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wacha said that while asking to flush the whole town they should not lose sight of the enormous cost, and also the fact that it would be well nigh impossible to get men to flush the whole town all at once.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the removal of the cutchra as contemplated by Mr. Ibrahim's motion would involve the employment of a much larger number of men and expenditure. The Corporation had granted a lakh of rupees for the purpose of carrying on the various operations in connection with the sanitations of the infected localities, but a large amount of that sum had already been spent by the Health Department. He did not think that all that was asked in the motion could be carried out without the employment of extra men and obtaining the necessary sanitary appliances and the consequent heavy expenditure that would have to be incurred in connection with them. They did not think there was any occasion for an organised attack on the Health Officers who personally superintended the various operations in the infected districts, which he visited so early in the morning, as at six o'clock, and continued his time of inspection until about eleven o'clock. The Health Officer had then to devote four or five hours to his ordinary routine office business, and as soon as he had gone through it he again went to pay his evening visit to Mandvee and other places where his presence was urgently required. The Health Officer could not possibly be at two places at one and the same time.

Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed said that there was nothing like "organized attack" against the Health Officer or his Department.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, in reply, said that sporadic cases having occurred in Parel, which was an undried district, it was absolutely necessary that they should try to remove the cutchra from the whole of the city. It was remarked by a member that he (Mr. Ibrahim), was giving a "large order, and if it was a large order, all that he could say was that they should rise to the occasion. (Hear, hear.)

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

Dr. Viegas in, accordance with the notice of motion moved "That, with reference to the outbreak of bubonic plague in Mandvie, the Commissioner be asked to obtain a report from the Health Officer as to the result of the enquiries which are being made into the subject, and as to whether the special measures that have been taken under the Municipal Act with a view to abate the outbreak have resulted in the domination of the number of cases, and re in his opinion sufficient to deal with the outbreak. That the Health Officer be also asked to state the number of deaths recorded as dut to the plague."

Dr De Monte seconded the proposition, which was carried.

Dr Viegas next moved "That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the loud complaints from residents of the Post Trust estate regarding the employing of the contents of night soil baskets by balalkhores into the gully drains thereat. That he also be requested to report the Corporation whether the number of halalkhores employed in that district of the city is sufficient for the purpose."

He said that the number of halalcores employed to the scavenging work was comparatively very small. The Habalkores threw night-soil into gullies which were choked up and which was for aught that knew the principal cause of the plague.

Dr. Katrak asked why Dr. Viegas confined his proposal to the Port Trust Estate only? He then suggested that it might be extended to the whole city.

Dr. Bhalchandra also agreed with Dr. Katrak.

Dr. Viegas, acting upon the suggestion, substituted the words "the whole of the city" instend of the "Port Trust," and the proposition was unanimonsly accepted.

DR. PARULKER'S VIEWS ON THE FEVER

The following address was delivered by Dr. V. K. Parulker, at the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Medical Union, held on Monday last, the 19th inst., and to which we had made a passing reference in our next day's issue:—I observed the following characteristic symptoms in my patients affected with the present fell disease. The first and unmistakable symptom is fever, which varies 101° to 106° (degrees), the next and pathognimonic sign being enlarged gland. In all the cases that I treated I found inguinal gland enlarged only on one side. In three of my cases right inguinal glands were enlarged; in the fourth it was left. In some the swelling was large, and in others it was small. The swelling was painful to touch. It seemed from inquiry that in all these cases enlargement of gland and fever was simultaneous. The previous speakers, who have treated such a large number of cases, would have done well if they would have told us as to when the gland appears. For in a case which my esteemed friend, Dr. Kane, saw, the bubo appeared on the second day, and in another, which I would mention hereafter, gland appeared on the sixth day. There is nothing characteristic of the pulse as is the case in enteric fever. The pulse is frequent and compressible, its beats vary from 120 to 160 per minute, respirations without any long complications are frequent, varying from 30 to 50 per minute. The patient looks agitated. I cannot say whether or not it is caused by the sense of impending danger, for all my patients were above the age of 20, and hence alive to the result of illness. On the first day of the illness there is generally vomiting caused by irritability of stomach, in some it being so great as not to allow any nourishment to remain even for a small time. The vomited matter on examination is found to contain bilious matter and is not very copious. Patient, generally for the first one or two days gets many but scanty motions, which are semi-solid, sometimes watery, but have not got the rice-water appearance of cholera. Later on there is generally constipation. In all cases that I saw there was no enlargement of liver or spleen, but tenderness over epigastric region is seen, which I attribute to congestion of stomach. There was no lung complication in cases that I saw. My patients suffered from headache, but it was not very severe. In fatal cases, on the second or third day, patient gets delirious, but is not very violent, neither is the picking at bed clothes (carpology) well-marked as in cases of typho-remittent fever. Generally the patient lies quiet unless disturbed. His eyes now appear injected and face flushed. He then gets comatose. His radial pulse becomes imperceptible, hands and feet feel cold, and the body also is not very warm. However, temperature varies from 105 to 106°. In one of my cases radial pulse was completely abolished some three hours before death. Death is caused by failure of heart.

TREATMENT AND CAUSES.

As to *treatment*:—My cases have not derived much benefit from treatment adopted. I have tried carbolic acid and quinine pills internally, ice bag to head and leeches to enlarged gland. It is my experience that leeches are not easily applied, as these do not readily commence sucking. In one case with all my efforts the leeches would not bite at all. I have also tried salicylates in combination with sulpho-carbolates and have given liqour hydragyri perchloride mixed with water as drink.

As to *causes*:—There has been much speculation. Some consider that the choked drains have brought on the present disease, while others think that overcrowding, want of proper ventilation, living in close vicinity of granaries, and using nahnis as W.C.'s have brought on the present fever. I must say that these things are in vogue for a long time, but there has not been any case of bubonic fever here for at least 200 years. However, emptying of baskets of night-soil into drains by halalkhores, I do admit is very recent. Choked drains do give rise to cases of mephitic gas poisoning, and such cases seemed to have happened now and then, for in a paper, read by Dr. C. F. Khory, before the Grant College Medical Society, in 1875, cases are described of poisoning by mephatic gases, the symptoms of which differ from present complaint in the following respects. Fever, which is the first symptom in bubonic plague, is not of usual occurrence in these cases, and when present follows vomiting and purging as in reactionary stage of cholera. Besides the chills are well marked in cases of mephitic poisoning prior to the rise of fever, whereas chills are not well marked in bubonic fever. Hecadache is severe in mephitic gas poisoning, whereas in bubonic plague it is not so. Bubo, which is the pathognimonic sign of present fever, has never been seen in mephitic poisoning cases. The cases secured only where mephitic gases could be distinctly smelt. Such is not the case with the present fever, for after cleaning the drains cases do occur in the same house. In mephitic poisoning cases, many persons, living in the same house, suffer at one and the same time. Such is not the case with the present disease, for cases occur in several houses, situated at some distance. All this goes to prove that there is necessarily some new element introduced without which, I believe, drains, if they would have been choked to their utmost, would never have caused the present disease. Besides, drains were full not at Mandvie only, but at several other places of Bombay. Why should the disease have not arisen there? What I believe is that the poison is imported from some other country, possibly from Hongkong with the goods imported. I am not prepared to say whether imported mice brought the poison. Some of the infected goods might have been kept at Mandvie, and the condition necessary for the growth and development of poison being ready, poison multiplied and produced the present disease.

UNFAVOURABLE CONDITIONS IN MANDVIE.

It may not be out of place to mention here certain conditions which are present at Mandvie and which have been favourable to the development of poison. It is a common practice at Mandvie to stall cows in the same house, where people live without adequate means for the disposal of their refuse. Such a place is favourable for the growth of these germs. Large granaries forming an abode for innumerable number of mice, which are highly susceptible to the action of the poison, and which probably became more virulent, owing to have passed through the blood of mice, may be taken as one of the chief factors leading to the growth of the present disease. The dead mice lay in granaries (which are not cleared for a number of years) in a state of decomposition containing in their body a number of germs, which being wafted with the air to surrounding places must have found access to susceptible persons and given them the disease. I am not prepared to say that the poison is airborne, but it looks more likely. For, according to Dr. Dutt, breach of surface seems to be necessary for the introduction of poison as in tetanus, which means that the disease is not contagious to persons who have got no breach of surface. In all the cases I treated there was no visible breach of surface. I do grant that even a microspic breach is even sufficient. I would request gentlemen present to enlighten me as to whether they observed any such breach of surface in cases they saw. In tetanus, it is but rarely that we fail to detect the seat of introduction. I should think that if this theory be true, it should be so in this disease too. Choked drains in Mandvie also aided the poison to multipiy. No doubt, the natural agencies, meterological changes, favoured the growth of disease-germs, for had there not been such a heavy rainfall and its sudden cessation, excessive heat combined with humidity and change in natural season, the poison would have been mitigated to a certain extent. That these factors are responsible to a geat extent can be proved easily as Charaka, who is a great authority in native medicine, attributes plague to these factors. At Mandvie every building, large or small, has its ground floor converted into godowns in which all sorts of things are kept, the upper stories are divided into rooms on either side with a common passage between each room, having one window, which owing to buildings on either side admit but very little light. These windows open in gullies separating two houses. Generally each of these rooms accommodates a family of four or more persons. A Native is seen in every room which is used for all purposes, viz., washing of utensils, throwing the shavings from vegetables, and in cases of sickness or dead of night, it is used as W. C. In order that the gross contents may pass easily, people remove the iron grating fixed at the mouth of every nahni. At the time of sleeping door is necessarily closed and many a time the window also. It does not require much effort to imagine how easy it is for sewer gas to poison these people. It is, however, strange that many of them do not suffer to the extent to which one would think they would under the circumstances. Headache, however, is the common symptom from which these people suffer. In such dwellings the poison of bubonic fever found a suitable nidus is not to be wondered at. The disease having come here for the first time, its virulence is naturally great as is the case with all zymotic diseases. It seems that pure air and sunlight have got some inhibitory influence on the growth of this poison, for even at Mandvie cases are not seen on the main road. The persons who fled from infected houses to other quarters must have carried the poison with them; however, where there is good ventilation, and circumstances mentioned above are not present, this disease seems to have remained dormant. It has happened that a person at the time of leaving the infected house having fever on suffers from this disease, but the inmates of the house where he shifts do not suffer at all. Besides the doctors that attend on sick persons, and the people belonging to Health Department who work there, but who are not residents of that place, have not suffered at all. The disease is now seen at Byculla, Bhuleshwar etc., but the conditions here on examination are found to be very much alike to Mandvie.

PREVENTATIVE MEASURES.

Segregation is deemed by some the best method of preventing this disease, and it may be so. However, it is my belief that removal of a patient to a better locality after once the disease has manifested itself, will not be of great use to him, his system being already saturated with germs of the disease. Such segregation, I think, does not afford complete safety to persons living in the same house (which is the object sought for) on the score of its already being infected by the patient prior to his removal to hospital. I do not much rely on patent ways of disinfecting houses as is done at present. Burning of sulphur and tar at the door of a house will not fulfil the desired purpose, for sulphur has limited antiseptic properties. In order that sulphur should be effective, it must be burnt in the room occupied by sick person, at the rate of 1 lb per 1,000 cubic feet after shutting the windows, etc., so that it may come in close contact with disease germs. Then, alone, it may be calculated to serve some purpose. As is done at present, I believe much sulphur is wasted, though it serves as warning to passers-by to raise napthol balls or some other plague preventives to the nose. It must be the experience of many present here that in spite of so-called antiseptic measures, there have been more than one death in the same house. It is also seen on the other hand that those persons who fled away from the infected house in good health, though they necessarily must have carried some poison with them to better locality, have not suffered at all, whereas, out of those that stopped in the affected house, one or more suffered. Does this not prove that if plague is really to be prevented, all the men stopping in the affected house ought to be given some temporary lodging in a place specially erected for the purpose, so that poison not finding susceptible persons to attack will die out, especially if proper antiseptic measures be carried into execution. Poison seems to develop fast where there is insufficiency of oxygen, and a trial should be taken by disinfecting rooms, etc., by zone which is easily prepard by mixing Pot per magnus with strong sulphuric acid. As regards clothing of patients only cotton bedding should be burnt asit is difficult to completely disinfect it. The rest of the clothing could be easily disinfected in a steam disinfector, several of which are in use in England. I have doubts whether we possess one or not but, certainly, an apparatus of that sort is indispensable. Clothing of a patient, though it may be of a trifling cost to the eyes of the authorities, means everything to poor men, who are generally affected with the complaint. I do grant that when a thing is necessary, it ought to be done, but when there is a way to effect the same purpose without depriving the poor of their requisites, why then not have recourse to it? (After this, Dr. Parulker cited a few cases).

THE EXAMINATIONS: A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is generally understood out here that the danger of holding the approaching examinations in Bombay has been brought home to the University authorities from various quarters. Representations have been made by students from every part of the moffusil, and while these are under consideration I would suggest that the best solution of the present difficulty is not to postpone the examinations, but to conduct them either in Poona or in Ahmedabad. In view of the increasing mortality from bubonic fever—and here you must not omit to take account of the cases which may never be brought to light from fever of segregation and defilement. It is hardly likely that the Syndicate would consider the demand of the moffusil as dictated by "panic." We hope that in these days when, to use the words of our Ex-Vice-Chancellor., "the altruiste side of the human mind has received its highest development, the virtue of parental affection will not fail to be duly recognized." Let the Syndicate, by adopting the suggestion, earn the blessings of many a

Ahmedabad, Oct. 21. PATERFAMILIAS.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the subject of postponing University examinations is attracting greater notice and covering a wider area, I feel inclined to raise my humble voice in this affair through your columns.

It is an established fact that the bubonic fever, as it is called, is gaining ground in this city; and persons who are watching its progress, do not persuade us to believe that it will subside in a short time. Thus the University examinations, which fall on various dates in November, are on no shallow grounds dreaded by candidates throughout the presidency. I have not the least desire to explore the very deep record-region of the Bombay Municipality, and be assured of the present state of the distemper, when I see that fresh bubonic cases occur every day in my neighbourhood, which enjoyed, up till now, the reputation of Trafalgar square of 1664. We, on the scene, do indeed entertain great fear in the face of so much flushing and fuming operations by the Health Officers. People outside are much terrified by rumours running wild. It is not, indeed, in the power of a man to persuade outsiders to believe Bombay climate as free from any distemper at this time. It is, therefore, necessary to wait and see confidence restored by itself among the outsiders whose boys are to proceed to Bombay. I regret to see that the University authorities have done nothing as yet, when they are as responsible for the life of so much of our young blood as for the recognition of their literary merit. I do not know if the concerned officers are playing philosophers who, according to Indian belief, care a broken egg shell for worldly interest. The University officers, it is to be hoped, will not certainly endanger the health of thousands of students who will flock to our city under circumstances most disagreeable.

The difficulty of getting good food at the proper hour in Hindu hotels at whatever cost, and of getting good rooms to occupy, is indeed very great for outsiders, and I assure you that one shall have to be a candidate of average means and come here as a perfect stranger, as hundreds of our candidates do, in order to know the truth of my statement. To despise a scheme by attributing it to some fanciful basis, as one of your correspondents seems to have done, when it is not in his power to undo the evil which calls for that scheme, is merely childish. It is urged that the postponement of examinations is desired by some designing men who want more time for preparation. This is an argument which by itself stands on no very sound reasoning, and I need not illuse your columns by commenting on it. The critic must, however, see that the advantage thus gained is common to all—to bad as well as good students—even supposing that a postponement is desired on that shabby and frivolous ground. The question is one of sanitation and not of preparation. The students believe that the University is the Amalthea of the youth and not a witch. I therefore request and urge *fiat justitia ruat coelum*.—Yours, &c,

Oct. 21. DUM SPIRO SPERO.

III.

A TERRIBLE STATE OF ALARM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The University buildings are no doubt situated in the best locality possible, but all the candidates for the various University examinations can never be rich enough to stay in the above localities. Some of them must, perforce, stay in the worst ones. Thus there is a likelihood (God forbid) of one being infected, and even one case is sufficient to bring a permanent stigma to the learned body corporate. Again, starvation and exhaustion are sure to be infected whenever they go to an unwholesome foreign country. The Bombay Municipality is the best conducted Municipality, and it will not perhaps allow at this critical juncture the meetings of some (average) 600 students hungry and exhausted for some days together in one hall; hungry because they shall have to take their dinner at about 8 a.m., in order to satisfy their examiners, and exhausted because of the tremendous mental work in store for them for about seven hours in the examination hall, and about five or six hours' hard mental work at home with a rest for about five hours at night. Again, rumours most improbable are being circulated in the mofussil by some of the Bombayites—the inhuman practice of not allowing the neighbours of an infected room to go out without the sanction of the Health Officer, the strict regulations of the magistrates, whose police officers seize and send to hospitals even feverish persons. Trifling though these incidents be, the parents of the candidates every hour bring such facts before their sons' notice in order to dissuade them from giving up their paltry and worthless examinations! Highly though the candidates value their examinations, they too fear to go to such an unwholesome town. This may be exemplified by many of the students returning to their native places, not to enjoy the Diwali holidays as some say, because some of their examinations are to be held even before these days, but to avoid the approach of an insidious foe which they could not see till buboes arise. Further the Syndicate know this much that the mortality of an infectious disease can never be accurately determined by ordinary means. The average mortality of the last year's October must be compared with this sad month. The tide of emigration must be clearly marked in order to ascertain the horrors of the populace and many such things.

Mortality is not the only thing that the Synidcate have to consider; the nature of the disease, the unwillingness of some of the candidates, the parents of these candidates, and last, but not least, the fear of a case amongst their own wards (for such the students are) ought to be carefully weighed before coming to a mature deliberation. Time is short, and hence the Syndicate will of itself consider these difficult issues, as the learned judges do, respecting the feelings and wishes of the governed. It is reported that the disease will entirely be extinct in about four weeks or so by some of the eminent doctors (I hope I am not mistaken). Hence I suggest, and it will not be presumptuous to suggest, that the Previous and Intermediate examinations be held on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of December, and that the B.A. and the F. L.L.G. examinations be held on the 14th of the same month.—Yours, &c., N.

IV.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN MATHARPAKADY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to state that the Municipal Executive Officer concerned has been vigorously pushing forward the work of cleansing the drains, &c., and removing the possible causes of danger to health existing in this locality, and I am sure the measures that are being carried out will result in the sanitary improvement of Matharpakady. Of course, the drainage work of the Mazagon District will take some time to complete, but one thing can well be done in the meanwhile. The cesspools and *tankees* that emit bad smells could be regularly and thoroughly cleansed, and public conveniences disinfected. There is another evil to which the attention of the Municipal authorities might be drawn—and that evil is the pond of stagnant water, in the neighbourhood of which two deaths took place from cholera not long ago. The victims were a brother and a sister. The pond receives all the water of the village in the monsoon, and dead cats, &c., find their way into it.—Yours, &c.,

Matharpakady, Oct. 21. A RESIDENT.

V.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am surprised that barring some spasmodic efforts at flushing and cleansing the drains at Matharpacady, no more attention is paid to the locality than at ordinary times. Twice, I believe, since the occurrence of the plague, were the drains flushed with water charged with phenyle, and this was all that was done as a preventive against the breaking out of the plague. A few days ago, a Christian girl, fifteen years of age, was said to have died of the disease at Kasara Basin chawl, within half-a-mile of Matharpacady, and there is every likelihood that, as the cold season approaches, the plague will spread. I read the papers every morning, and find that there is hardly any abatement. What with the dirty and filthy habits of the natives surrounding us, and their practice of throwing all sorts of refuse into the lanes and gullies, and even the drains, it will be a marvel if we escape. You can infer how careless the Municipality is in matters of sanitation, from the fact that some cesspools are not cleansed for months. A friend of mine complained to me that, on the 5th of this month, he informed the Health Inspector that his house cesspool was full of solid filth or silt, and that it had not been cleansed for nearly ten months. The muccadum was also spoken to, two days previously, and though the Inspector promised to come and see the cesspool the next day, he failed to do so. The Municipal men who cart away the cesspool water were also asked to arrange to remove the silt, but with them, also, he met with no better success. The cesspools in some cases are sinks of impurities, as the filthy water soaks through the soil, leaving a deposit of foul-smelling silt. It is inconceivable how such cesspools were allowed to be made, if the Munipality had any control over them. Such matters must be inquired into and immediately rectified. When the plague actually breaks out, inquiries will surely be instituted, but only after the loss of some valuable lives.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 22. A RESIDENT.

A NUISANCE IN THE FORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to draw the attention of the authorities that be to the very great nuisance that exists in one of the principal thoroughfares of the Fort The beauty of the splendid avenue, leading from Watson's Hotel (and which ought to be one of the healthiest in Bombay) is marred by the offensive odour emanating from the gharry-stand. Sir, at the conveyance stand, just opposite the above hotel, nearly fifteen to twenty horses constantly remain both by day as well as by night, and the nuisance can be better imagined than described. How this state of things is put up by the hotel proprietors and the Secretariat officials, has been a matter of constant surprise to me. I think it is a disgrace that a city which boasts to be "Urbs primus in Indis" should tolerate such a state of things in such a much frequented quarter. The inhabitants in the near neighbourhood feel the nuisance greatly. I do not think that there is any need for a stand there, as there exists one already near the Prince of Wales' statue; but if it is imperative to have one, then I would beg to suggest that a drain should be constructed on the principles of the one opposite the Bombay Club stand, which will mitigate the nuisance if it doesn't remove it altogether.—Yours, &c.,

R. F. M.

CHURCH FEES IN BASSEIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bassein Catholics are sorry to find that his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun has not yet favoured them with any reply in respect of their prayer in regard to the levy of increased rates for religious services, and they are beginning to realize all the more sorely the evil effects of the Padroada government, which has done them much mischief in the past, and which has really been an *upas* tree to them. I write this to you, as I did before now, in the fervent hope that it will attract the attention of our prelate, who apparently thinks that by raising the fees the purses of the priests (who are Portuguese subjects) will grow heavier, and thence the stream will flow on to the up-keep of so-called Portuguese glory in the Orient. The general ignorance of the people of Bassein, coupled with their poverty, has been the cause of their holding off their hands from giving hard blows at that institution, but under precuniary pressure they will grow impatient, and finding that they have to pay very dearly for the cost of ceremonials, to which their minds have been prepared to attach undue importance, they will be driven to take united action to cast away the very religion which supports the glory of Portugal on the British soil.—Yours, &c.,

Bassein, Oct. 21. ONE OF THEM.

MAJOR O and NSLOW Captain Anderson, of the Judge Advocate-General's Department, return from leave shortly, when Captains Carpendale (Allahabad), and Rich (Ootacamund), proceed on leave to England. The latter officer, we regret to hear, is lying seriously ill at Madras. The following postings in the Department are ordered in consequence of these changes: Major Lambert, from Murree to Ootacamund; Major Onslow, to Murree; Major Spankie, to Rangoon; Captain Anderson to Secunderabad. Captain Lowrie, 27th Bombay Infantry, will act as Assistant Judge Advocate-General at Allahabad. Lieutenant-Colonel Balfe, Deputy Judge Advocate, Punjab Command, will return from furlough in January and take up his appointment at Murree.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, H. I. B. Hargrave, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsetjee C. Jamsetjee, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, Mirza Hussen Khan, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, the Hon. Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Messrs, Pestonji Nassarwanji Wadia, G. W. Roughton, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotamdas, and Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

THE JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The Corporation next considered letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, forwarding extracts from the proceedings of the Committee's meetings held on the 2nd and 5th idem.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. Wadia moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr. P. N. Wadia seconded the proposal.

Mr. Sundernath Khote enquired how it was that no mention was made in the extracts of the proceedings of a certain representation that was forwarded to and considered by the Committee at their meeting.

Dr. Katrak remarked that this was only a summary of the proceedings. The Committee was not bound to supply them minutes of the full proceedings.

It was then agreed to record the letter.

PROPOSED IMPROVED COMMUNICATION WITH QUEEN'S ROAD, ETC.

According to notice of motion Mr. Maneckshah J. Talyarkhan moved that Municipal Commissioner be asked to state what was the available balance in hand of the fifteen lakhs loan for the construction of new wards in Agripada and elsewhere. He also moved that it was necessary in view of improved communication and sanitation, that new cross roads should be made (joining the Queen's Road with the Girgaum Road) between the Framji Cowasjee Fire Temple and the Marine Lines Station; and that the Commissioner be requested to take early steps to make them.

In support of his motion Mr. Maneckshah remarked that if cross roads were made parallel to the streets named in the motion, it would admit free and fresh air in those parts of the town lying behind Girgaum and Kalbadavie. He was quite aware that it would be a difficult thing to open up cross roads between Thakordwar Lane and the Marine Lines street inasmuch as the entire length of the Queen's Road in the locality mentioned was occupied by the Hindu Burning and the Mahomedan Burial grounds. Unless either of the two communities or both allowed cross roads to be opened up through their grounds the scheme was far from practicable. But he would leave it to the discretion of the Commissioner, who ought to see if without distributing the properties possessed by either of the communities he could carry out the scheme proposed by him.

Mr. P. N. Wadia seconded the proposition, observing that the opening up of cross roads which might be extended to Kalbadevi and those parts of the town where the rays of the sun did not penetrate, and recommended that the new cross roads should be provided with foot paths arcaded as in the Fort on either side of them.

Rai Lachmon Sing said that the scheme was not feasible to his mind.

Mr. Dhakji Cassinath said that the burning and burial grounds were not sufficiently large for the purpose for which they were required—in fact these grounds needed extention if plots of land could at all be had in the locality, and it need hardly be said that as there was no piece of ground available there, the scheme was thoroughly impracticable.

Mr. Ibraim Rahimtulla thought it necessary to sound a note of warning to the Corporation, who he said should not take a leap in the dark particularly when they had at present no means of ascertaining how much such a scheme would cost.

Mr. S. D. Khote agreed in the view that the scheme proposed was good and feasible, but he was of opinion that the matter be referred to the Commissioner for report.

Mr. Wacha moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to report on the feasibility of the scheme and its probable cost.

Dr. Katrak seconded the amendment.

Dr. Bhalchandra said that in his opinion the scheme was quite impracticable.

Dr. Ismail Janmahomed moved another amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be asked to report on the necessity of the cross-roads proposed by Mr. Talyarkhan. The report as to the probable expenditure would take some time, and before the Commissioner was asked to report what would be the probable cost, it was necessary to decide whether there was necessity of such cross-roads; because if there was no necessity thereof much of the Commissioner's time would be wasted in reporting upon the cost likely to be involved in the scheme.

This amendment found no seconder and, therefore, fell to the ground.

After some further discussion Mr. Wacha's amendment was put to the vote and lost. The original motion was also rejected by a large majority.

WANTED AMBULANCE CARRIAGES FOR INJURED PEOPLE.

Mr. S. D. Khote, in accordance with the notice given, proposed that the Commissioner be requested to include in his ensuing Budget a provision for the initial cost and maintenance charge of having a dozen ambulance carriages to be stationed in different parts of the city for the speedy and safe conveyance to the hospitals of persons injured through street accidents. In the course of his remarks in support of his proposition Mr. Khote said that if horses were not available bullocks might be obtained to drag the ambulance conveyances.

Mr. Bamanji Master: Why not donkeys (Laughter.)

Mr. Khote: Yes, we have many donkeys here. (Laughter.) There are plenty of these donkeys to be had in Bombay. (Renewed laughter.)

The proposition was on a division lost.

THE MUNICIPAL PROPEREY RENEWAL FUND.

Dr. Katrak proposed "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation what sum it would be necessary to set apart annually to form a separate fund to be called "The Municipal Property Renewal, Fund for the renewal, as occasion requires, of certain of the immoveable Municipal properties, such as Fire Brigade Stations, Ward Offices, Chawls, Stables Markets, Buildings, Municipal Offices, &c., &c. "That the Commissioners be asked to favour the Corporation with any remarks he may have to make on the matter."

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the motion, which was lost on a division after some discussion.

REGISTERS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Dr. Viegas proposed that, in the opinion of the Corporation, a better class of registrars should be employed at the different cemeteries in tho City. "That the Municiaal Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation as to whether the registrars of births and deaths are performing their duties in obtaining and submitting to the Executive the death certificates from medical men who have attended diseased persons during their last illness, and also how many death certificates have been obtained from medical men during the last six years, showing the number in each year separately."

In support of his motion, Dr. Viegas observed that the registrars now employed were not the class of persons who should be employed by the Municipality. If the Corporation passed his proposition, They would be strengthening the hands of the executive, who were alive to the necessity of employing a better class of registrars. There had been a great deal of relaxation and neglect in the matter of death certificates for the last four or five years, and it should be remedied without delay.

Dr. Bhalchandra failed to understand what object could be secured by the proposition inasmuch as it was a notorious fact that registration of births and deaths by the Health Department was defective, and that the Committee recently appointed by the Corporation to reorgcanize the whole of the Health Department would have to deal with the question. It would be unwise and improper to burden the Health Officer at the present juncture with any such enquiry and report which would not help the Corporation in the slightest degree.

Dr. Viegas, in reply, said that Dr. Bhalchandra appeared to have been carried away with the idea that the Health Department being busy in stamping the disease, their subordinates should not be asked to furnish necessary information required by the Corporation. Dr. Bhalchandra certainly did not desire that the Municipal Executive lie on a bed of roses. (Laughter.) There were a number of registrars attached to some of the wards in the City, and the information required could be furnished by them to the Health Officer, who could not have after all much to do in the matter. If what he (the speaker) had asked was too much for the registrars to do, then all he could say was that they should shut up the Municipality and go home. (Loud laughter.) The only thing the Registrars at present did was to draw their salaries. He hoped that the Corporation would not be frightened by the scare trotted out by his friend, Dr. Bhalchandra.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

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DUSSERA FESTIVITIES AT NANDOD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WE are having our annual Dussera festivities and greater eclat has been lent to them this year in consequence of the Dussera day having been selected for the opening of the Shewan Clock Tower. The annual Dussera Durbar was held by our Administrator, Colonel F. W. Snell, I.S.C., on the morning of the 15th. This annual function serves a very useful purpose. It brings together, not only the officials and non-officials of the capital town, but the Bhil Vasavas and Deshmukhs of the Rani or Forest villages, the Thakores and Patels of the Rasti, or more settled tracts, Inamdars and Sahukars, and the important Bhil feudatories of such remote corners of the States as Sagbara and Vadi. The Durbar is also attended by his Highness the Raja Saheb, and his sons. The function is an imposing one and is looked forward to with much interest by the people of the State. It is also made to serve a useful purpose by the people having from the lips of the Administrator a brief account of the year's work and of schemes of furcher reforms to follow in the immediate future. His Highness the Raja Saheb arrived at 7-30 and was received with a general salute by a detachment of the State infantry. The Administrator followed a few minutes later, and was received with similar honours. A salute of eleven guns was fired on the arrival of his Highness, and of Colonel Snell. The Vasavas of Sagbara and Vadi having been presented and made their obeisance to the Administrator the following address was delivered by Colonel Snell:—

"Your Highness, Kumarshri, and gentleman,—I have very much pleasure in welcoming you to the annual Dussera Durbar. This Administration has continued to work on the lines which were laid down by Government when the management of the State was first taken over, and everything is being done that can conduce to the welfare and happiness of the people. The last harvest was an exceptionally abundant one, and though this year's prospects are not so good, owing to the unequal distribution of the rainfall, I, nevertheless, think that the inhabitants will not suffer to any very appreciable extent. The communications have received attention, and the Ankleshwar-Pardi section of the Railway is approaching completion, notwithstanding the recent heavy floods which did a vast amount of damage to the embankments. On funds becoming available, the extension to Nandod will be taken in hand, and this may eventually result in Nandod becoming one of the centres of the timber trade of Gujerat. Before this, however, can be realized the road to Dediapada will have to be improved, as at present, it is in such an unsatisfactory condition that the drivers of carts with heavy loads of timber find a difficulty in traversing it, and prefer to go via Dharoli to Ankleshwar and there dispose of their produce. This improvement is about being commenced, and a considerable portion of the road will be completed before the end of the present State year. Education is making satisfactory progress, and all classes are equally encouraged to take advantage of the facilities afforded their children for acquiring an education. Fires are of such frequent occurrences in the town of Nandod, and result in such loss and misery to the inhabitants, that a scheme for the supply of water in certain populous parts has been approved and will shortly be carried out, and it is hoped that, from time to time, more will be done in this direction. The measures which were adopted in 1894 for the protection of the town of Nandod from floods have been largely, though not completely, successful, and during the current year, it will be considered how far the existing works require to be strengthened or added to. I think I have touched upon all the important points, so I shall conclude by thanking you, gentlemen, for having attended here to-day."

The speech was translated by the Senior Assistant Administrator and the people very much appreciated the message of goodwill and good work from their popular Administrator. After the distribution of garlands, &c., the proceedings were declared to be closed, and Colonel Snell and the Raja left the Durbar shamiana. A couple of hours later a durbar was held in the same shamiana for the performance of a very interesting function, viz.:

"The opening of the Shewan Memorial Clock Tower." As administrator of this State for a period of seven years, Mr. Alexandar Shewan, I.C.S., has, left a name which is a household word in this State and which is held in the higest affection by all. On his departure from this State a little over two years ago, the people determined to erect a clock-tower to perpetuate his memory in their midst, and the tower, which is a handsome as well as a useful structure, was recently completed at a cost of about Rs. 10,500. It was a matter of great rejoicing to the people that the building designed to perpetuate the memory of a worthy Administrator, who had done so much for them should be opened by such a worthy successoor imbued with such an earnest desire to do good to the people placed under him, as Colonel Snell. The durbar was a much more crowded one than that which preceded it, many subscribers to the fund who had no seats in the more formal durbar, having been specially invited to witness the opening ceremony. Besides Colonel Snell, his Highness, the Kumars, and non-official, and official gentlemen, this durbar was graced by the presence also of Mrs. Snell.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Nandkrisnalal Ratanlal Majmundar, secretary to the Shewan Memorial Committee, reading the following report:—"Colonel and Mrs. Snell, your Highness, ladies and gentlemen. We are very grateful to you, Colonel Snell, for your kindness in consenting to perform the opening ceremony of the Shewan Memorial Clock Tower, and to you, Mrs. Snell, for honouring us with your gracious presence, I thank you, gentlemen and ladies, for responding to our invitation and wellcome you all on behalf of the Shewn Memorial Fund Committee. With your permission, ladies and gentlemen, I should like to say a few words about Mr. Shewan to preserve whose memory among us, this handsome clock-tower has been erected by public subscription. The solid and far-reaching reform carried out by that excellent officer for the good of the State were briefly noticed on the occasion of the foundation ceremony. So it is unnecessary to recapitulate them now. It is enough to say that they have made Rajpipla what it is at present, a model Native State. Of Mr. Shewan's excellent qualities of head and heart it would be presumptuous for a man in my position to speak. I can only say that, whenever I think of Mr. Shewan, I cannot help recalling to my mind Burke's estimate of the public character of a distinguished English statesman of the last century. It is this: "To a great and masterly understanding he joined the utmost possible degree of moderation; he was of the most artless, candid, open and benevolent disposition; of a temper, mild and placable, without one drop of gall in his composition—a man made to be loved." And ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Shewan is literally loved by the people of Rajpipla. Go to the remotest corner of the State and even there you will hear the name of Shewan saheb uttered with feelings of love, respect, and gratitude. Mr. Shewan's name is a household word throughout the length and breadth of Rajpipla. It is officers like Mr. Shewan, devoted to their duty and with wide sympathies and genuine love of truth and justice that keep the fabric of the British Administration firmly based on the goodwill of the people. Officers of this stamp always inspire universal love and respect. There is, therefore, no wonder that the people of this State who are not in anyway deficient in the national characteristic of gratefulness should have come forward to commemorate the beneficent rule of a [illegible] minded Administrator. The clock-tower before [illegible] ladies and gentlemen, is a tangible token of the [illegible] and esteem of a grateful people towards an affec[illegible] ate and generous Administrator. The cost of the [illegible] will come to about Rs.10,500 including the price [illegible] clock, and the public subscriptions have amoun[illegible] nearly the same sum. Ladies and gentlemen, [illegible] resuming my seat, it is my duty to express my [illegible] felt thanks to the Administration of Rajpip[illegible] giving us the site and for agreeing to take o[illegible] clock-tower after its completion; and to the [illegible] Works Department for carrying the work, thro[illegible] also thank Mr. Kashiram Morlidas, the [illegible] Superintendent, for setting the clock.

I cannot conclude my brief remarks better [illegible] expressing a hope that this clock-tower, wh[illegible] be opened under such excellent auspices to-d[illegible] last as long as the State lasts; and that [illegible] man whose good work and good name it per[illegible] may be blessed by the Almighty with a l[illegible] happy life, and continue for a long time to [illegible] his career of usefulness and benevol[illegible] heretofore."

A translation of this was read by Mr. Gu[illegible] Mahadev Mehta, a member of the committe[illegible]

The following speech was then delivered [illegible] nel Snell and was much appreciated: "[illegible] ness, ladies and gentlemen, —I feel highly [illegible] the compliment paid me by the com[illegible] Shewan Memorial, in asking me to [illegible] tower this day. I can well understa[illegible] have seen during the fourteen mont[illegible] been in this State, the feelings that [illegible] perpetuate the memory of an off[illegible] much for the public good. I am su[illegible] some building will, in addition to [illegible] to the town, recall the advantage[illegible] ed from his Administration. In [illegible] of the Rasti portion of the State [illegible] his land revenue settlements [illegible] and have, with their fifteen [illegible] other valuable concessions an[illegible] of the ryots, re-established c[illegible] of the people and have t[illegible] Bhils who formerly lived [illegible] by petty pilfering, into sm[illegible] able farmers, cultivating [illegible] verse survey of every vi[illegible] tensive Rani tract, is [illegible] which is brought with [illegible] the future development [illegible] already borne fruit. H[illegible] out the settlement of a[illegible] was considered so ju[illegible] about 6,000 cases wer[illegible] came forward to cla[illegible] open to him. Outsid[illegible] with approval, and [illegible] copies of them fr[illegible] have to deal wi[illegible] due the initiati[illegible] which is to eventually connect the capital of this State with the important town of Ankleshwar on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. His intimate knowledge of forestry enabled him to form the rules and regulations for the protection of the forests which have been the guide by which this department has been worked for the last eight years. Education met with the greatest encouragement at his hands, and I might go on for hours descending upon all the benefits that have occurred to the people from his Administration; but as time will not admit of my doing so, I shall conclude with the hope, in which I am sure you will all join, that he may be spared for many years to that service of which he is so honoured a member, and that during those years, it will be in his power to do as much good as he did here for those people among whom his lot may be thrown."

It was translated by the Senior Assistant Administrator, Mr. Dhanjisha Edalji. A procession was then formed, and Colonel Snell, with his Highness and others proceeded to the handsome structure opposite, and opening the tower with a silver key—an artistic piece of work by a local artist, formally declared the Shewan Clock Tower opened. There was much enthusiasm, and three hearty cheers were given for Mr. and Mrs. Shewan. Colonel Snell, his Highness, &c., then re-entered the shamiana, and the usual distribution of garlands, &c. followed. Before the assembly dispersed three hearty cheers were given for Colonel and Mrs Snell, and three more for his Highness. The day was observed as a public holiday.

AFFAIRS IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Oct. 20.

MR. NICOLAU REYS, the Administrator of Salsette, has been sending to jail a number of persons who have not been able to pay their dues to Government in the shape of taxes. The incarcerated men protested their inability to meet the demand as they are reported to be really poor. Their detention in the jail has deprived their families of their only means of support. In this plight the men had recourse to legal advice, Mr. J. B. Catao da Costa being consulted. He gave his opinion that their detention in jail was illegal. The Administrator was acting *ultra vires*; they cannot be dealt with administratively, but judicially. With this legal opinion they represented the matter to the Administrator, and asked for immediate release. The Administrator was incensed at any advocate questioning his authority, and issued immediate summons for Mr. Costa's appearance before him. Mr. Costa did not answer thereto, and the Administrator called out a quasi military and police force. The Administrator putting himself at the head of the expedition, marched towards Mr. Costa's house. He was received courteously by Mr. Costa, and was conveyed to a drawing room, being asked to make himself comfortable. The Administrator asked him what he meant by giving such a legal opinion. Mr. Costa cited the law on which the opinion was based. The Administrator, after abusing Mr. Costa, gave an order for the arrest. Mr. Costa said he would not acknowledge the order of arrest as it was illegal and arbitrary, and he would not stir his house. He called upon the Administrator and the force to leave the premises at once. A messenger was sent to the judicial authorities, stating what was going on. While Mr. Costa was resisting the execution of arrest, Mrs. Costa and their daughter joined him in repelling the attack. The Administrator then gave order to beat a retreat. Mrs. Costa at once telegraphed to his Excellency the Governor-General at Pangim, asking for enquiry and redress. Mr. Costa has taken the necessary steps to proceed against the Administrator in a Judicial Court.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the Congress sessions are fast approaching, it will not be inopportune if I venture to make a suggestion or two with regard to the holding of the Congress this year. It is almost certain that we are doomed this year to be overtaken by a formidable foe in the shape of a dire famine, sweeping all over the country. About a lakh or so is annually spent after this political warfare, and nobody will, of course, grudge any amount of money which is spent to support a political organisation which principally aims at raising our political status. Under the present circumstances, however, it is desirable in the interest of all the people that the holding of the Congress should be postponed to next year; but the work of collecting funds must be continued with untiring energy and indefatigable activity, and the funds thus collected should be devoted to lighten the miseries of the famine-stricken people. Hoping that this humble suggestion of mine will be graciously considered by the various Congress Committees.—Yours, &c.,

Thana, Oct. 22. N. G. C.

LOCAL TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are about a hundred pass-holders and other daily passengers, residing at Virar, Halla Sapara, Bassein, Bhayndar, and their suburbs, having business and other connections with Bombay, who are compelled to visit that city every day. The present arrangements of train service are, however, found by them to be very inconvenient on account of the trains being timed at inconvenient hours, viz., the up Virar local leaves Virar at 7-45, and to avail themselves of this train, they are obliged to leave their homes almost prior to sun-rise, and without taking their meals. The consequences of these irregularities undoubtedly tell upon their constitution. Again, the down Virar local arrives late at the above-mentioned stations, and it is 9 o'clock by the time the passengers reach their homes. I trust that the said difficulties will be overcome, if the Railway authorities only allow the 9-25 Borivli fast train to start from Virar at 9-30 or so, in addition to the present Virar local, and to convert the 18 down Virar local into a fast train, and the down Borivli fast train into a Virar local. These alterations will, no doubt, increase the number of pass-holders, and besides affording facilities to the present daily passengers, will confer a boon and blessing upon many hundreds, who cannot conveniently reside in Bombay in these days of scarcity, plague, and unusually high rents.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR H. BOND, Commissariat Transport Department, has been invalided, and he returned yesterday, from Suakin, by s. s. Moshtari. Surgeon-Lieut P. P. Kilkelly, I. M. S., has also arrived to-day, from Suakin, in charge of the invali[illegible] same steamer.

TE[illegible]

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Viceroy and his family party have returned to Mushobra after a few days' pleasant outing at Theog.

The Mushkaf-Bolan Railway is ready for traffic, and trains can be run by this route if the Hurnai line becomes dangerous for passenger traffic.

Mr. J. P. Hewett, the Home Secretary, is among the passengers in the new steamer India, and will rejoin his appointment at Simla next week.

A meeting will shortly be convened consisting of the Military authorities, the Port Trust, and the Madras and South Indian Railway officials, to settle the long pending Madras Beach railway line project.

Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, officiating Home Secretary, leaves Simla on the 27th instant for Calcutta, where he will make a stay of three weeks before starting for Shillong to take up the Chief Commissionership of Assam.

Mr. R. M. Phillips, Assistant Superintendent of Police, B. B. and C. I. Railway, is granted privilege leave for two months. Mr. H. R. Hume, on return to duty, will act during his absence.

Khan Bahadur Ratanji Edalji Kanga, on return to duty, is to be District Deputy Collector, Bijapur.

Mr. A. R. Bonus, I.C.S., is to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Poona, from the date Mr. H. T. Ommanney, I.C.S., gives over charge. Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Poona.

Mr. R. A. L. Moore, I.C.S., has been allowed by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

Mr. F. J. Varley, I.C.S., has been appointed to be Assistant Collector, Khandesh.

Commander G. Wilson, Royal Indian Marine, has been appointed Port Officer, Bombay, vice Commander M. Bean, Royal Indian Marine, who has retired.

With the sanction of Government the Lord Bishop of Bombay has appointed the Rev. F. N. Hill, M.A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, to attend him as Domestic Chaplain during his Lordship's tour of visitation.

The Rev. R. A. Storrs, M.A., will act as Claplain of Karachi during the absence of the Rev. F. B. Sandberg, or until further orders.

Surgeon-Captain E. G. R. Whitcombe has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. C. T. Burke, B.E., M.Inst.C.E., on return from service, as acting Chairman of the Port Trust, will act as Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, in the 3rd-Class, vice Mr. J. Tate, who has been allowed privilege leave.

The Rev. H. W. Nelson, B.A., officiating Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona, is appointed to act as Senior Presidency Chaplain during the absence of the Rev. F. N. Hill. The Rev. G. Gothard, M.A., to be Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona. The Rev. W. A. Dickins, officiating Chaplain of Nasirabad, on being relieved by the Rev. W. B. Preston, M.A., is to do duty at the Presidency.

A month or so hence we should hear from Kabul whether Darwaz in the bend of the Oxus has been made over to Afganistan by the Russian authorities. This tract of country was to become Afghan territory under the Pamir agreement on the 15th instant.

Colonel W. H. Meiklejohn, C.B., C.M.G., Colonel on the Staff at Fyzabad, will succeed Brigadier-General Waterfield in command of the troops on the Malakand, with the status of Colonel on the Staff.

Major De Brath, at present with the Suakin force, rejoins his appointment in the Military Department next month. Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Barrow, who has been acting for him, then takes furlough.

The attitude of the Marris is so distinctly hostile that a column from Quetta may have to remove into their hills. As already reported, the raid upon the Sunari railway station was followed by firing upon trains, which shows that the Tuggiani section of the tribe at least mean to give more trouble.

It appears that the headmen of the Waziris were particularly anxious that the Mullah Powindah should not return to their country, as they dread his influence over the more excitable of the tribesmen, whose fanaticism can be easily aroused. They were prepared to place picquets along the Afghan border in order to prevent his entering the country, but this arrangement was never carried out. We may hear more of his doings very shortly.

Colonel Deane, Director of Army Remounts, leaves Simla shortly on tour, his dates being Saharanpur, October 27th ; Karnal, November 14th ; Hapur, November 16th, returning to Karnal on December 7th, to meet the Military Member. Colonel Deane will afterwards visit Ahmednagar, Bombay, Hosur, Madras, and Calcutta, returning to the Saharanpur Depot about Christmas.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Municipal General Committee, on Monday to consider the rules proposed by the Health Officer it was decided not to sanction the more important of the provisions until the opinion of the Medical Board is known. The Engineer's report shows that all the water available [illegible] flushing the sewers, but the [illegible] defective. Mr. [illegible] for Cal- [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] y [illegible] m- [illegible] e he [illegible] will [illegible] d Jub- [illegible] on the

[illegible] round : [illegible] Players : [illegible] Collin- [illegible] back ; J. [illegible] n, 1. The [illegible] e visitors [illegible] ur won by [illegible] al and one

[illegible] from the [illegible] of Manila [illegible] trouble, [illegible] e Spanish [illegible] rid regard- [illegible]

The second general memorandum on the cotton crop says that the area sown is in excess of the average, save in Northern India. The conditions differ greatly in various regions, but in most places the absence of rain has, it is feared, seriously injured the prospects of the crop. The areas sown are—Bombay 1,064,842 acres early sown in the Deccan, late sown crop 3,717,000 acres, most in Gujrat. In Sind the area is above the average, but in the Carnatic only 398,000 acres, less than half the average. The Madras area is 565,000, Berar, 2,295,672, Central Provinces, 623,000, the North-West Provinces ten per cent. below the average, and the condition of the crop bad. The Punjab has 925,800 acres, and the condition of the crop is fair.

The half-yearly meeting of the committee of the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club was held on Saturday. The report and statements of accounts were passed. They showed that over Rs. 13,700 had been spent during the current season on the electric lighting and the general improvement of the theatre. Colonels Craigie and Stopford were appointed on the committee to manage the cold weather theatricals. The committee passed a vote of thanks to Colonel Jerrard, Honorary Secretary, and the theatre staff for their good services rendered. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was to have presided, but owing to a severe cold he was unable to be present, and Colonel Deane occupied the chair in his absence.

One of the probable results of the insurrection in Manila will be a revolt in the neighbouring Sulu Islands as soon as the reports of the rising reach there. Rumours of war or disaster spread from island to island in an incredibly short space of time, and as is usual in the mouth to mouth transit they lose nothing. The Spaniards in Sulu, it is reported, have been practically in a state of siege ever since the islands were settled by them, and no Spaniard dares to leave the walls of Jolo the chief town, unless under an armed escort. The islanders are fearless, well armed and much addicted to piracy. Altogether the Spanish settlers must have a lively time with their hostile neighbours, and there are prospects of a much livelier time imminent.

Active measures are in hand for promoting and fostering the interests of the Punjab Branch of the Lady Dufferin Fund. The Government is making over to the managing Committee the equivalent in money of the cost of certain female scholarships and stipends which it at present provides in the Lahore Medical College and Medical School. The Fund will utilise this money, to the extent that it can find students, in their support, whilst studying, and will devote any monies not so expended towards measures specially intended and adapted for the medical relief of women. Those local bodies that provide scholarships for female medical students are to be asked to make over their scholarships to the fund on similar terms, and a difficulty having been found in obtaining a sufficient number of suitable candidatess for the scholarships, Deputy Commissioners are to be asked to assist the Honorary Secretary to the Punjab Branch in obtaining suitable persons. An appeal on behalf of the objects of the Fund, viz., the supply of medical aid to women through medical practitioners of their own sex, is also being made to Local Bodies and private individuals.

Brigadier-General Cooke, Commanding the Sind District, returns from leave in England by November, 12th. Colonel Jeffreys, who has been officiating for him, then goes home on leave ; and Colonel Craigie will consequently continue to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Headquarters.

It has now been finally settled that no concentration of troops will take place in the Bengal Command during the cold weather. There will be a small camp at Pur for the artillery and sappers from Rurki, and the usual standing camps at Meerut for the British regiment from Chakrata, and at Bareilly for the regiment from Ranikhet, will be pitched.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sorell, Commanding the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been granted an extension of the tenure of his command for a period of two years from the 27th May, 1897. Captain and temporary Major Purdon, Second-in-Command, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been appointed Commandant of the 3rd infantry provisionally, *vice* Colonel Salmon who will shortly vacate.

Clasp-knives and daggers are still the favourite weapons of settling old scores, getting rid of disegreeable or troublesome people, and finishing up a heated discussion in Burma. On this account it has been seriously considered whether the carrying of too-easily-resorted-to weapons shall be prohibited under the Arms Act. The Chief Commissioner has decided that it is not practicable, but he calls upon all Magistrates to deal severely with all offenders using such weapons in an illegitimate way. There appears to be every ground for this order, for during 1895 there was a large increase in cases of grievous hurt both in Upper and Lower Burma, the number having risen in the first named from 341 in 1886 to 638 in the year reviewed, or to give a comparative statement of the advance, from 21 in Rangoon alone in 1894 to 30 cases last year. Prome claims the unenviable distinction of being the province transgressing most in this respect. As to the general crime statistics in Burma, however, it is satisfactory to note the marked diminution in serious offences. Dacoities, robberies, and murders fell considerably, and even in that time-honoured practice of cattle-lifting, which had yearly shown a steady increase, fewer thefts had to be recorded as far as Lower Burma was concerned, all of which may be said of Upper Burma except in the last particular, where cattle-thieving retained all its old attraction. For the rest, the report on criminal justice gives satisfactory assurance that, notwithstanding peculiar difficulties and drawbacks, incidental to the people and the province, this department is well and strongly administered.

[illegible] complaints which were common all last [illegible] that there was no place just out of town [illegible] cyclists could congregate will soon be with- [illegible] ndation (says the *World*). At the very gates [illegible] station (which can be reached by train from [illegible] ts of London) a very large piece of ground [illegible] en obtained, at one side of which will be the [illegible] Velodrome with a racing-track of three laps [illegible] e mile, and at the other the Walnut-Tree Club [illegible] lled on account of the splendid old walnut [illegible] that adorn the grounds. The club will be [illegible] ely distinct from the Velrodrome, though the [illegible] bers will have access to a private part of [illegible] Grand Stand at all race-meetings. The [illegible] -house will contain, besides the usual [illegible] ing-rooms and dining-rooms, dressing-rooms [illegible] bath-rooms for ladies, as well as for gentlemen ; [illegible] ate cabins, where members who wish to avoid [illegible] wearisome, not to say dangerous, ride out of [illegible] don, can keep their machines and riding- [illegible] thes ; stables for "bikes," and workshops for all [illegible] cessary repairs ; while in the grounds cycle- [illegible] acks will be laid down for exercise or for the [illegible] nstruction of beginners under the tuition of the club teacher. Situated close to the East Sheen gate of Richmond Park, with the best road into Surrey and the South and West of England close at hand, and the railway at its gate, the Walnut-Tree Club should be the beau ideal of the London cyclist, obviating the tiresome ride out of London and the still worse ride back when tired and hungry through traffic and over trams, which has been so great a barrier to country expeditions.

Subscriptions are being raised in Belfast for a statue of Her Mjgesty to mark the event that the Queen has reigned longer than any British sovereign.

The new treaty with regard to Tunis, by which Italy surrenders the capitulations that exempted Italian subjects from French jurisdiction, and in return is placed practically on the same footing in the matter of tariffs as the other European Powers was signed in Paris on Wednesday. The broad result of the new treaty is that Italy under the guidance of the Marquis di Rudini, accepts the situation in North Africa created by the establishment of the French protectorate, and by doing so she abandons the long-cherished grievance of sentiment over which she has bitterly brooded for years.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

(Concluded.)

The following are excerpts from the Port Trust minutes :—

THE MANDVIE PRECAUTIONS.

Read letter from the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, No. 21291, dated 25th September, 1896, inquiring whether the Trust can co-operate with him in examining the grain godowns in and about the Ryan Grain Market, in order to ascertain if there is any damaged grain stored there and also assist in the flushing of the drains and sewers in the Elphinstone Estate. Read letter to the Executive Health Officer, dated 25th September, 1896, intimating that the Engineer and the Traffic Manager of the Trust have been instructed to place themselves in communication with him with a view to give him any assistance he may require. Read memorandum to the Traffic Manager, dated 25th September, 1896. Read memorandum to the Engineer, dated 25th September 1896. Read letter from the Engineer, No. 2848—14, dated 28th September 1896, reporting that, in consultation with the Chief Inspecter, Health Department, he has arranged to fumigate the Trustees' godowns on the Elphinstone Estate, and special arrangements have been made to keep clean the roads and plots in the Trustees' charge ; and that, in consultation with the Drainage Engineer, he has fixed a 10-inch centrifugal pump at G Shed to pump water from the Docks into the drains, and that it has been arranged to pump at night so as to allow the Municipality to work in the drains by day. Read letter from the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, dated 30th September, 1896, suggesting that all the grains in the godowns on the Port Trust be taken out and put in after being exposed to the sun ; that all the godowns be afterwards thoroughly flushed down with phenyle and disinfected with sulphur and dammer fires ; and that all the bad grain and sweepings be burnt. Read letter to the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, dated 30th September, 1896, saying that it seems unnecessary to take the measures proposed in regard to every godown, as it is probable that an inspection will show that in most cases there is nothing in the condition of the godowns or of the goods stored in them calling for such drastic treatment ; that a godown that was flushed down with phenyle and disinfected with sulphur and dammer fires would be rendered useless for some time for the storage of any grains or seeds used for food, as there would be every chance of the grain being tainted by the smell of the disinfectants ; and proposing that instead of a general order, each godown should be visited by representatives of the Trust and the Health Department, and both the building and its contents inspected in the presence of the proprietor or some one deputed by him, and that only those where there is a suspicion of danger be disinfected ; and pointing out that it would entail considerable hardship and expense to move the stocks, as, although they are probably smaller now than usual, one firm alone has about 55,000 bags on hand, or, say, 5,000 tons ; and to move that quantity it would cost a large sum and that there is no place where it could be stored pending the fumigation of the godown, and it could not be placed in the open for fear of rain, and asking that if the proposals made, meets with his approval, he will communicate direct with the Trustees' Engineer and the Traffic Manager who have been instructed to arrange for the inspection. Read memorandum to the Traffic Manager, dated 30th September, 1896. Read memorandum to the Engineer, dated 30th September 1896. Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 2nd October, 1896, reporting that no appointment for the inspection was made by the Executive Health Officer, but an inspection of the Ryan Grain Market and several of the private grain godowns upon the Trustees' Estate was made by the Chief Traffic Inspector, Mr. Watkins, and his staff, on 27th September, and no damaged grain was found stored upon the premises visited ; that on the 28th idem a careful inspection of the Ryan Grain Market and several of the private grain godowns which were accessible, was again made by himself and the Chief Inspector, but no damaged grain was found upon the premises visited ; that the Ryan Grain market and the other warehouses, the property of the Trustees which were visited, were found free from obnoxious smells, and the grain and goods stored therein were nearly all new stocks ; that the Chief Inspector with his staff made a careful inspection of the Iron and Date Bazaar Godowns where grain is stored in large quantities, and found no trace in them of damaged grain or other articles of a perishable nature ; that so far as he is aware all the deaths that have taken place up to date have been in buildings erected upon leasehold land ; that on the 1st October he accompanied Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Waters at his request and showed him over the Ryan Grain Market and about 14 private grain godowns, and that after a careful inspection of the premises Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel Waters stated that he observed nothing to complain of but expressed an opinion that the Ryan Grain Market and the private warehouses in its vicinity should be at once whitewashed and fumigated ; and that a peon has been posted at the Ryan Grain Market to prevent any damaged grain from being stored on the premises, and the Chief Inspector has been directed to daily visit and inspect the place as also the Iron and Date Bazaar godowns. Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 3rd October, 1896, stating, with reference to the Trustees' letter, dated 30th September, 1896, remarking that, rightly or wrongly, an impression exists among several of the medical men and a number of other people that the present outbreak of bubonic fever in Mandvi is connected with its proximity to the large grain godowns on the Port Trust Estate ; that he cannot help thinking that there may be something in it especially as there were many cases first of all among Ralli Brothers' coolies, and further last night in a most favourable and well-constructed chawl facing the godowns, there were no less than 5 cases ; that he inspected several of the godowns which seemed in good order, still he thinks that something should be done in the way of cleansing and disinfecting and requesting that all grain godowns in the vicinity of the Mandvi Ward be carefully limewashed and that disinfectants be freely used in them. Read letter to the Municipal Commissioner, dated 5th October, 1896, stating that on Friday last (2nd October) orders were issued that all the godowns on the Port Trust Eastate should be first thoroughly fumigated and secondly whitewashed throughout, and that now an order will be issued that disinfectants should be freely used ; saying that before this office letter of 30th September was written the chairman had made a most thorough examination of all the godowns known as the Ryan Grain Market and found them in very good order, and as clean as it is probably possible for such depots to be ; and that he and the Sanitary Commissioner again inspected these godowns, and that the latter did not think there was any necessity for the wholesale removal of grain, and also he thought the godowns in very good order, observing that the roofs required cleaning, and this and the whitewashing is being energetically done. Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 5th October, 1896, reporting that all the blocks of the Ryan Grain Market have been fumigated, and whitewashing walls and oiling and painting wood-work is in progress ; that the chawl where the Port Trust peons and others live has been fumigated, and whitewashed ; that the Cranemen's Quarters have been fumigated, and whitewashing and painting is in progress ; that the General Dock Chowkey has been fumigated and whitewashed ; that the Clare Bunder godowns have been fumigated and will be whitewashed ; that the Elphinstone godowns, north block, have been fumigated and will be whitewashed ; that the Elphinstone godowns, south block, are entirely within Customs limits ; being used exclusively for tobacco, have not been fumigated, but will be whitewashed outside ; that the Khallasees' Quarters at the Workshops and at the Pier head have not been fumigated but will be whitewashed and painted ; that the Dock Traffic offices will be colour-washed and painted ; that the Administrative offices will be colour-washed and painted ; that all closets, latrines, and urinals have been thoroughly cleaned and kept supplied with disinfectants ; that the drains at the Dock offices have been washed out by the steam fire engine ; that the drains on Malet Bunder are being cleaned out ; that in Jubbulpore Street being already completed ; that the plots on Elphinstone and Mody Bay Estates are being specially cleaned and carbolic powder is sprinkled freely ; that extra carts were employed to remove any accumulations of kuchra and about 20 extra men are still employed daily to keep the plots clean ; that two extra sweepers are employed at Mody Bay to clean the plots which are fouled during the night ; that one hopper barge (100 tons) has been detached from the dredging at Sassoon Dock and taken to Malet Bunder, where a shoot has been erected and the spoil from the Argyll Road drain is being loaded into the barge and taken to the depositing ground, and that this barge has been replaced by one kindly lent by the director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Resolution.—The Trustees are pleased to approve of the chairman's proceedings, and to sanction such extra expenditure as may be necessary for the execution of the various works enumerated and proposed in this correspondence, including the fumigating, disinfecting and lime-washing of the various grain and other Port Trust godowns on the estate ; cleaning and washing out such drains as are now in charge of the Port Trust ; cleansing and disinfecting all latrines, urinals, waste plots, &c., &c. 2. In this connection the Trustees' attention has been drawn to a statement made in a local newspaper of yesterday's date as follows :—" The grain theory has, however, proved beneficial in one way, and it is that all the warehouses which had never, perhaps, for years been touched are now overhauled and disinfected and fumigated and the authorities take care to see that the grain stored therein in gunny bags is kept in good condition and above suspicion." This statement, if it refers to Port Trust Warehouses, is a grave misrepresentation, as all their warehouses are repaired and lime-washed, etc., annually, sometimes more frequently, and are invariably kept in a thoroughly clean and efficient condition, and the work now being done is entirely extra work specially undertaken in deference to opinions which may or may not be right.

The following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 13th October :—

MODY BAY ESTATE.

Submitted the following note by the Chairman, dated 30th September 1896 :—Various questions have arisen, even during my short term of office, regarding sites for various purposes on the Mody Bay Estate—that is, that part of the foreshore and reclamation lying between Carnac Bunder and the Ballard Pier—and much inconvenience is felt owing to the want of a general plan showing in some detail how this valuable portion of the Port Trust Estate should ultimately be laid out and utilised ; the want is also left of some well-defined policy as regards the probable extension of docks, wharves, piers, &c., that will undoubtedly be required in the next decade of years, possibly sooner.

The want of such a plan might easily lead to expenditure being incurred on works of different kinds, such as reclamations, piers, or bunders, roads, &c., which, when the time comes to carry out dock extensions, might prove to have been unnecessary or unsuitable ; portions of such works might require to be removed, and such expenditure would be unprofitable.

It may be objected that it is impossible to say now what the actual requirements may be when the time comes to take up such work, but I think this objection is easily answered ; the experience of Mr. Squire, the Engineer, working in consultation with other officers who have been so many years in the service of the Trust may be relied upon as a guarantee that the general plans required would be prepared with an amount of accuracy sufficient to justify the step. They have had long experience of the working of the exsting docks, entrances, &c., their strong points and their deficiencies, and would take advantage of their knowledge in arranging the details.

We know the revenues of the docks and bunders have increased by leaps and bounds and it requires no prescient power to enable one to say that it will not be very long before it will be absolutely necessary to contemplate seriously the provision of further dock accommodation, and in drawing up the proposed scheme, it will also be necessary to give full consideration to the requirements of native craft and to provide fully for their necessities.

Some twenty-two years ago Mr. Thomas Ormiston proposed plans showing an arrangement for future dock extension—(please see plans (4) Nos. 1172 and 1173; later, perhaps between 1889 and 1891, Mr. George Ormiston laid down roughly in pencil sketches from which Mr. Squire has arranged the accompanying tracing No. 4478—M-1, dated 10th December 1895, but I cannot find from the records that any scheme or project for dock extenstion, &c., south of the Victoria Dock has at any time been completely prepared and formally placed before the Board, certainly not in recent years, and I think, for the reasons given above, especially in paras. 1 and 2, it is high time that a general arrangement of that portion of the estate should be considered, and I recommend that the Engineer be called upon to submit plans showing the general arrangement he would porpose for the extension of the docks on that part of the estate lying between the Carnac Bunder and Ballard Pier, providing ample accommodation for the native craft displaced.

In preparing these plans, the proposals of Messrs. Thomas and George Ormiston should be considered, and any of the officers of the Trust whose opinion and experience would be of value may be freely consulted, including the Port Officer, Dock Masters, Traffic Manager, &c. Two plans should be prepared—one on a small scale, 400 feet to an inch showing the general arrangement, and a larger plan on a scale of 100 feet to an inch showing the works, &c., proposed in more detail—but no regular detailed plans of works will be required at present.

An abstract approximate estimate sufficient to show the relative magnitude considered financially and a brief report explaining the project should also be submitted.

The papers' having been circulated were not read. Read Trustees, minutes thereon, agreeing with the Chairman.

Resolution.—The Trustees are pleased to approve of the Chairman's proposals, and a copy of his note should be sent to the Engineer with instructions to prepare and submit plans, approximate estimates and a report in accordance therewith. It is very desirable that the plans should show a thoroughly well digested scheme considered from all points of view, and the Engineer should fully and freely consult all departments of the Trust as regards the various interests and points involved. Provision for the necessities of native craft and the coasting traffic generally should receive special attention. Lastly, such a project would be incomplete as a whole without provision, by which the mail and other large steamers can land the mails and passengers direct at a pier or jetty at all states of the tide, and such a landing place should be in direct railway communication with the main or truth lines.

NEW SHED.

Submitted correspondence relative to the prevision of a new shed at the Docks :—

Letter from the Engineer, No. 2976, dated 7th October 1896, forwarding plan No. 4669-D and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 70,656-0-0 for the construction of a shed between C and D sheds Prince's Dock, of new materials throughout, except some sliding windows which are in stock.

Read proceedings of the Docks Committee saying that in this years Budget Rs. 92,000 have been provided for the construction of a shed to be located between the existing sheds E and F on the west wharf of the Princes Dock ; that on examining the sites and discussing the question with the Docks Superintendent and Officers concerned, it was concluded that sheds will be required in both the open spaces on the warf— that is, between C and D and E and F ; and that it would be better to construct that between sheds C and D first, as the berth opposite the proposed shed is, by reason of its position, relatively of more importance than that opposite the open space between E and F ; stating that Warehouse No. 1 is now occupied by the Branch Customs Offices and uncleared import goods ; also that the greater part of the site of this warehouse has been reserved for Government as the site of the proposed Branch Custom House ; further that, when the plan and estimates of the latter are approved and building operations begin, it will be necessary to afford temporary accommodation for the Customs elsewhere, probably by placing the whole of the transit shed D and possibly a part of E at their disposal ; that, as No. 1 Warehouse will have to be removed, it would be well and economical to utilize the materials in building the proposed transit shed between C and D, but on reconsideration and in view of the accommodation that it will be necessary to afford the Customs, and the consequent further reduction in shed accommodation for the working of the docks that this will entail, it will be better to begin the work of the construction of the shed between C and D at once of entirely new materials ; recommending that the plan and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 70,656 for works only, or including establishment and departmental charges Rs. 77,720, be sanctioned to the debit of the provision of Rs. 92,000 in the Budget, and the work be undertaken immediately ; and that the materials of No. 1 Warehouse, when available, should come in for the second shed which it is proposed to construct between E and F.

Resolution.—As approved by the Docks Committee the plan and estimate the latter amounting to Rs. 70,656, for works only, or Rs. 77,720 including establishment and all departmental charges, are sanctioned to the debit of the provision made in the Budget, Section I, Item 2. The work should be taken in hand at once and completed as quickly as possible and, if ready in time, it will probably be convenient to place this shed temporarily at the disposal of the Customs Department during the building of the proposed Branch Custom House, in which case some slight re-arrangement in the details will be necessary to render the building suitable for that purpose. The Engineer should consult the Collector of Customs as to what the requirements may be and should submit an estimate of the extra cost involved.

PROPOSED COTTON SHEDS AT COLABA.

Read letter from the Executive Engineer, dated 24th August 1896, stating that Mr. Khimjee Visram, a cotton merchant, has applied for permission to erect sheds on the Government Cotton Green for storing cotton bales instead of on open ground as hitherto ; asking for the Trustees' views on the proposal and enquiring whether the Trustees allow buildings of the ; nature to be erected on their ground and that of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, and, if not, whether the entertainment of Mr. Khimjee Visram's proposal would or would not lead to complications ; and observing that the proposal seems a good one and would be advantageous to Government as well as to the authorities interested in the cotton property if such sheds are allowed to be erected. Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 3rd September 1896, reporting that no application has been received for erecting cotton sheds on the Trustees' Apollo Reclamation land, and making remarks. Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 9th September 1896, reporting that there are no sheds of the kind either upon the Colaba Land and Mill Company's or the Trustees' land. Read letter from the Secretary, Colaba Land and Mill Company, dated 24th September 1896, intimating that the Company take the same view as held by the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on the subject of Mr. Khimjee Visram's application. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee saying that there are no sheds of the kind referred to by the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on the Trustees' Land, or upon the Colaba Land and Mill Company's property, nor have any application for such sheds been received, and advising that a reply be sent to the Executive Engineer, Presidency ; that the Trustees would not approve of the erection of such sheds on their property ; (2) that, if such a proposal were entertained, it would be necessary to limit the leases to short periods, perhaps monthly tenancies, and in that case it isobvious that tenants could not afford to build any but temporary forms of sheds which would probably lead to a collection of the most unsightly structures, and would necessitate the provision of quarters for the attendants and their families with the usual insanitary surroundings ; (3) that the Trustees are now incurring large expenditure on that part of their property for the purpose of attracting persons who will lease the valuable building plots on the Apollo Reclamation and construct a good class of permanent buildings, residential and otherwise, the proximity of temporary and unsightly sheds would very much detract from the value of such sites ; (4) that it might also be said that, while the Trustees do not propose to entertain proposals for the erection of sheds for storing cotton on the Apollo Reclamation, there is no objection to Government entertaining such applications for sheds on their property if Government do not consider such structures objectionable.

Resolution.—The Trustees accept the opinion of the Land and Railways Committee, and the Executive Engineer, Presidency, should be replied to in the terms proposed.

COLABA RECLAMATION.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 20th August 1896, reporting with reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 261, dated 20th August 1895, that when the relaying of the side drains on the Reclamation, south of Sassoon Dock, is taken in hand, the eastern one should be constructed in a straight line along the east side of the piece of land which the Municipality wish to acquire for widening the Colaba Road ; that the two portions of the set-back measuring altogether 86·27 square yards have been taken over by the Municipality ; suggesting that they may now be asked to take over the remainder coloured yellow on plan No. 4240—K-5, and proposing to alter the gradients of the roadside drains and make the connections necessary to cause them to discharge into the new drain CD, the section and construction being the same as at present ; and saying that, pending the transfer of the set-back to the Municipality, he proposes cutting the east side drains in front of the temporary lessees' huts. Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 21st August 1896. Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 16th September 1896, forwarding plan No. 4656—M-2, showing the land required by the Municipality for set-back on the Colaba. Reclamation south of the Sassoon Dock. Read letter to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, dated 30th September 1896 requesting him to arrange to take over the pieces, which measure 271 square yards, at Rs. 10 per square yard, so as to enable the Trustees to carry out the various works they have now in hand for the improvement of the adjoining land. Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, dated 9th October 1896, intimating that he is prepared to take up the land at Rs. 10 per square yard, provided the Port Trustees give it up clear of all obstructions, such as the compound wall, sheds, &c., which stand within regular line of the street. Submitted memorandum from the Engineer, reporting that the pieces D and E are quite clear, but from piece G the compound wall and the temporary huts will have to be removed, and the compound wall made good again.

Resolution.—The Trustees are pleased to approve of the sale of the land referred to, on the terms and conditions proposed by the Municipal Commissioner. The land should accordingly be cleared of all obstructions and made over to the Municipality. The sanction of Government to the sale should be obtained as required under section 26, and the proceeds should be paid to Government in reduction of the Trustees debt under section 31 of the Port Trust Act of 1879.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 9th Oct. 1896.	Total from 1st April to 9th Oct. 1896.	For week ending 9th Oct. 1895.	Total from 1st April to 9th Oct. 1895.
Vessels piloted into harbour ..	15	510	19	529
,, ,, out of harbour	17	514	15	539
,, transported	10	350	7	325
,, attended to	1	48	0	36
,, warped.....	0	26	0	54

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 10th October 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

Messrs. Redlhammer, Brothers, manufacturers, of Gablonz, Bohemia, for improvements in bracelets, necklaces, and the like.

Shaikh Karim Bakhsh contractor, son of Shaikh Husain Bakhsh, residing at Turkman gate, Delhi, for improvements in sugar-cane mills.

Andrew Pillatt, of the firm of A. Pillatt and Company, furnace engineers, of Queen's road works, Queen's road, in the town and county of the town of Nottingham, for improvements in furnaces, and in rocking grate-bars for the same.

Charles Tellier, civil engineer, of 74, Rue d' Auteuil, Paris, for improvements in the manufacture of ice, and in the production of cold, and in apparatus therefor.

Romeo Grilli, cycle manufacturer, of 15 Sumskaia, Charkov, Russia, for improvements in or relating to bicycles.

Walter Augustus Gaskins, gentlemen, of Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester, for improved chair wedges for railways and tramways.

John Melrose Arnot, F.C.S., of Bally, Uttarpara, Calcutta, for improvements in or connected with the closing of boxes, jars, canisters, and the like.

A Specification of the undermentioned invention has been filed :—

Edmund Harry Cocksedge, engineer, Eagle foundry. Ipswich, England, for an improved noiseless punkah wheel, to be called the "Eclipse punkah wheel." (Specification filed 2nd October 1896.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

James Raper Thame, engineer, late of 3, Winders road, Battersea, in the county of Surrey, now of Two Waters mill, Boxmoor, in the county of Herts, for improvements in barrels, boxes, cases or receptacles or like articles manufactured from paper or like pulp, and in the means or apparatus employed in their manufacture. (From 30th October 1896 to 29th October 1897.)

James Edward Platt, engineer, of Hartford Works Oldham, in the county of Lancaster, and Joseph Wardle, machinist, of the same place, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for fixing or securing fasteners by means of which the card clothing is secured to the flats of carding engines for carding cotton and other fibrous materials. (From 7th October 1896 to 6th October 1897.)

Edward Lennon Cantwell, civil engineer and patent agent, of No. 5, old Post Office street, Calcutta, for a vessel for holding or storing fluids under air pressure, which can be applied to various useful purposes. (From 2nd August 1896 to 1st August 1897.)

Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco Works, Belfast, for improvements in the means or apparatus for transmitting rotary motion from one shaft to another revolving at right angles thereto, (From 11th October 1896 to 10th October 1897.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

James Townsley Pearson's invention for improved means of and apparatus for humidifying fibrous substances. (Specification filed 4th July 1892.)

Tom Sayers' invention for improvements in railway joint chairs. (Specification filed 7th July 1892.)

Albany Washington Carr's invention for improvements in tobacco pipes. (Specification filed 4th July 1892.)

John Edward Vaughan Foss's invention for a new or improved medicinal preparation for the cure of seasickness. (Specification filed 4th July 1892.)

Robert Melville Scott's invention for improvements in methods of and apparatus for removing harbour and river bars and shoals and sub-aqueous sandbanks and other deposits of a like nature, and preventing the formation of the same, etc. (Specification filed 7th July 1892.)

No doubt the scratching of St. Frusquin deprived the Jockey Club Stakes of a great deal of the interest that would otherwise have attached to it, but still sufficient remained in that the Derby and St. Leger winner, Persimmon, had to meet at a disadvantage of 12lb. the reputed greatly improved Knight of the Thistle also to give 6lb. to Regret. It was not thought likely that last year's Derby hero, Sir Visto, could give 9lb. to the Prince of Wales's colt, not that Utica at even weight, nor Laveno, at 6lb. difference, had any chance of lowering the Royal colours. There was no wavering in the question of favouritism. Before the race Persimmon held command notwithstanding the demand for Knight of the Thistle. His stable companion, Lombard, cut away at a good pace, but the heavy horse could not live with his opponents even till he reached Abingdon dip. The favourite never gave the slightest uneasiness to Watts, and Sir Visto's effort was fruitless and brought him no further than two leghts behind the cantering Persimmon. Another fourt-year-old, Laveno, who had won this big prize last year, finished third, four lengths in the rear of Sir Visto, while Regret again showed his non-staying by dropping away rather early, ultimately running up fourth just a head in front of Knight of the Thistle. Sir Visto ran very stoutly and we may have a measure of the great estimate now formed of the winner, when immediately after the races Sir Visto though beasen in a hack canter, became a strong order for the Cambridgeshire, one speculator taking £6,000 to £1,000 about Lord Rosebery's colt. The Prince of Wales was present to see his champion run, and the popular congratulations must have reminded him of his Derby triumph.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports, for the week ending 20th October, were published in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 19th, 8 feet 5 inches against 9 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of bajri, jowari and rice in progress. Crops damaged by rats and locusts in Sakro, by turtle and drought in Ghorabari, by blight in Mirpur Batoro, and by rats in Jati and Shahbandar talukas. Preparations for rabi cultivation in progress. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—Rabi operations continue. Locusts passed through five talukas, causing slight damage in two. Prices continue very high. Cattle healthy except in one taluka. Fodder scarce.

Hyderabad.—Kharif harvesting in progress in all talukas. Rabi preparations in five talukas. Rice in Guni and til in Dero Mohbat damaged by rats, insect and drought. Deficiency of water in three talukas. Locusts in five talukas, causing slight damage. Cattle in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif crop above average. Rabi sowing progressing. Begari, Unarwah and Nurwah still carry good supply. Locusts in four talukas, causing slight damage.

Thar and Parkar.—Locusts in three desert talukas, causing serious damage to gardens and trees and til and mung in Nagar Taluka. Rice flourishing in Nara valley.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 17th October 1896). —No rain during week throughout the district. Rainfall insufficient in the whole district. Reaping of kharif crops steadily going on, but owing to insufficiency of rain, rice, juwar and pulse are withering Pasture sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Prices of wheat nearly doubled ; those of bajri, juwar, rice and other grains risen by about 50 to 70 per cent. and still likely to rise.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Rain badly wanted for standing crops, which are withering. Prospects of rabi crops not favourable. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle healthy.

Kaira—(For week ending 17th October).—No rain during week. Cutting and reaping of bajri and other crops in progress. Prospects of rabi crops very poor for want of rain. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices rising, the rise being in this week for bajri 5 per cent., rice 6 per cent., and wheat 12 per cent.

Broach.—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient in Jambusar, Vagra (especially the Bahara villages), Anklesvar and petha mahal Hansot. Sowing of wheat, juwar and gram in progress in parts. Threshing of bajri, kodra and dangar continues. Standing crops badly need a smart shower of rain. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy. Prices continue high.

Surat—(For week ending 17th October 1896).—No rain during week. Standing crops in poor condition for want of rain. In places juwar is withering. Rabi crops are being sown in some places. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy. Prices rising.

Khandesh.—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient in the whole district. Bajri being reaped. Cotton picking in progress. Crops in light soil in bad state. Those in black soil are still good. Sowing of rabi crops begun in places. Grass short and scanty. Prices rising.

Nasik.—No rain during week. Rain wanted everywhere in the district. Crops withering and rabi sowing retarded for want of rain. Fodder insufficient in the whole district except Igatpuri, Dindori and Peint talukas. Prices rising.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 14th and 15th, 2° warm on 16th, 17th and 20th, and 3° warm on 18th and 19th. Vapour in air excessive, except on 18th and 19th, when it was normal. Wind normal throughout the week.

Thana.—No rain during week. Crops withering for want of rain throughout the district. Reaping of early rice commenced. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy. Prices rising throughout the district.

Kolaba.—No rain during week in the district. It is now too late for a further fall to do any good. Crops everywhere partially and in many fields almost entirely destroyed. Some damage done by insects in Mangaon and Roha. Halva crops being harvested and land being prepared for rabi sowing in places. Prices of food-grains rising. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—No rain in the district. Reaping of early crops almost completed. Agricultural prospects tangibly blighted by absence of good rain. Prices rising. Supply of grass scanty. Cattle healthy except in Devgad, Ratnagiri, Sangameshvar, and Mandangad.

Poona.—No rain throughout the district. Rain very badly wanted throughout the district. Standing crops withering for want of rain throughout the district. Rabi sowing retarded for want of rain. Fodder scanty in the Maval, Bhimthadi, Khed and Sirur talukas. Condition of agricultural stock in Indapur and Khed unsatisfactory. Prices rising.

Ahmednagar.—No rain during week. Rain urgently required throughout the district for rabi crops. Reaping of bajri in a few places and jowari sowing in irrigated land in progress. Jawari crops in jirayat lands in parts withering. Young crops of jowari in irriagated land being destroyed by insects in Karjat and Shrigonda. Fodder supply scarce. Condition of agricultural stock still fair. Cattle selling cheap. Prices rising.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 17th October 1896.)—No rain during week. Rain wanted throughout the district. Kharif crops withered. Rain urgently wanted for the young rabi crops sown in some villages in the Sholapur Taluka where there was sufficient moisture. Rabi crops in bagayat land in Karmala, Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras talukas injured by insects. Water insufficient for the bagayat crops in Karmala, Madha, Sangola and Malsiras. Fodder insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. Rise in the price of jowari in Sholapur, Madha, Pandharpur and Sangola talukas.

Satara.—No rain during week. Standing crops withering. Rain urgently required. Prices rising.

Bijapur.—No rain during week. Standing crops withering. Season for rabi sowing well nigh over. Fodder dear and scarce. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory. Food-grains selling at almost famine rates.

Belgaum.—Rain for week at Belgaum 92 and at Chandgad 53 cents. Standing crops withering for want of rain. Heavy rain badly wanted throughout district. Scarcity of fodder and water felt in Athni, Gokak and Parasgad talukas. Prospects not good. Prices of staple food-grains rising throughout the district.

Dharwar.—Slight rain in four talukas, varying from 3 to 70 cents. More rain badly wanted especially in Gadag, Ron and Navalgund. Sowing of rabi crops retarded. Prices rising.

Kanara.—No rain during week throughout district except 3 cents in Siddapur. Early rice harvest in progress on coast. Crops in ears on ghats. Gardens still require rain. Agricultural stock healthy.

Rajkot.—Sowing of wheat and gram and harvesting of bajri and juwar in progress. Watering of sugarcane continues. Prices of food-grains rising.

Wadhwan.—Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Sowing of wheat and gram commenced. Prices of grain rising for want of rain.

Baroda.—No rain during week. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Standing crops withering for want of rain. Harvesting of kharif crops in progress. Prices rising.

The usurper, Said Khalid, who has been a refugee in the German Consulate at Zanzibar since the bombardment by the British warships, was escorted from that building, and conveyed on board the German sloop Adler, guarded by armed German sailors. No official notice of his departure was sent to the British Consul, who has lodged a vigorous protest.

A Constantinople telegram states that an Imperial trade orders the formation of a flotilla of ten torpedo boats for the defence of the Dardanelles. Two of these vessels are already there, and the rest will follow in a few days. This measure has been taken on the recommendation of the Russian General Tshinatisheff, who recently inspected the defences of the Dardanelles. Letters received from an authentic source state that the recent messacre of Armenians at Eguin was of a terrible character, and that the number of those killed is now estimated at 2,000.

Signor Luigi Arditi, in his " Reminiscences " gives a charming word-picture of Aldelina Patti at the age of eight. The famous cantatrice can scarcely have been much older than this when Arditi first heard her sing, and his accounts of the experience proves clearly enough the marvellous precocity of an artist who still has the world of music-lovers at her feet. It was in New York that Madame Salvador Patti brought her little daughter to sing to Arditi and Bottesini :—" Bottesini and I were highly amused to see the air of importance with which the tiny songstress first selected a comfortable seat for her doll in such proximity that she was able to see her while singing, and then, having said " La, ma bonne petite, attend queta maman te chante quelque chose de jolie," demurely placed her music on the piano, and asked me to accompany her in the rondo of 'Sonnambula.' How am I to give an adequate description of the effect which that child's miraculous notes produced upon our enchanted senses? Perhaps, if I say that both Bottesini and I wept genuine tears of emotion, tears which were the outcome of the original and never-to-be forgotten impression her voice made when it first stirred our innermost feelings, that may, in some slight measure, convince my readers of the extraordinary vocal power and beauty of which little Adelina was at that tender age possessed."

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THE SULTAN.

FROM THE MOSLEM POINT OF VIEW.

THE Moslem congregation of the Temporary Mosque, Albert Street, Regent's Park, N.W., was called by Hadjie Mohammed Dollie on Monday Sept. 21 to witness the ceremonies of the conversion of a German lady to Islam, and her subsequent marriage with a Moorish gentleman. Hadjie Mohammed Dollie read the Kalema, or the fundamental principle of Islam, which was repeated by Miss Amena Kohlemetz, the lady in question, who was afterwards married to Mr. Mohammed-Cin-Abdulah. These ceremonies completed, the happy couple received congratulations from the Moslems present.

Subsequently a banquet was given by Hadjie Mohammed Dollie to the representatives who were then present from Cape Colony, Turkey, India, Egypt, Mecca and Algiers, in honour of the Sultan's 64th birthday.

Professor Barrakatullah occupied the chair and said that nothing could have pleaised him more than to see Moslems of all nationalities assemble together to respect the Sultan and to uphold the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. He regretted that the Sultan's name had entirely become a nickname in England with an enlightened and common sense people. Whether England assisted the Armenians for the sake of humanity or for brotherhood, nevertheless

THIS MOVEMENT HAS ITS POLITICAL OBJECT.

The Armenians were backed by ecclesiastical faddists, and reports of manufactured atrocities were then circulated in order that a movement might arise throughout the Turkish Empire. He thought it was sufficiently reasonable on the part of the Turkish troops to have fired upon the Armenians, who had previously shown their military strength. It was England's policy to make Armenia a buffer state in order that Russia may not have an approach to the Persian Gulf; but, in spite of this, Russia, he was sorry to say, held England's former position, and England by continually bullying Turkey was working the wrong way in order to gain Turkey's friendship. The Moslems all the world over sympathised with Turkey, and they as Moslems should do everything in their power whereby Turkey could be benefited. (Cheers) The speaker then proposed the health of the Sultan, which was drank with acclamation and enthusiasm.

Mollah Hesham Niematullah moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting of

MOSLEMS FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE OWORLD

resident in England strongly protests against the unjust and one-sided agitation fomented throughout the United Kingdom against Turkey, and also condemns the unrestrained, abusive language used in the Press and from the pulpits and platforms of this country towards the Calipha and the religion of Islam."

In seconding the resolution, Mr. Mohammed Omar said that, though a South African, he always sought and hoped for the welfare of Turkey. The deposition of the Sultan, he said, which is now the topic of the day in London, meant the first step tewardt the downfall of the British Empire. He gave several illustrations of the British power in South Africa and elsewhere. With regard to the deportation of Armenians from Constantinople, France and England], had done a very ill-advised thing, for Armenians in France would increase the French population which had been decreasing for some years, and Armenians in England would not only increase the English population but also the taxation.

Was it

THE DUTY OF ECCLESIASTICS

to preach politics in churches (the Armenian question was simply political)! The daily English Press could not be relied upon, because the reports were from a partial, that is to say Armenian, source, and they (the English) were being led away. Several letters in connection with the true state of affairs in Turkey, which a gentleman had sent, the Press had totally debarred of publication. This was proof of the partiality of the Press.

Syed Hadi Hassen, in supporting the resolution, agreed with the speeches of the former gentleman, and added: The Indian railway companies have

LOST TWO-THIRD PER CENT.

through these recent violent agitations in England against Turkey. Consequently England's waste of money in Armenia, her loss of time in agitating, and her interference with regard to the internal affairs of Turkey, had not been serviceable to her, but they had all conspired to make her suffer enormous losses and generally to be disliked throughout the Moslem world. Concluding, the speaker said that the Indian papers exrressed great indigation at the intentions of England against Turkey, and he was sure that all India would have risen in unity had England struck against the Sultan. The Indian Moslems are 57,000,000 strong, and Turkey could depend upon their support.

Professor Abdullah said that the language which was evpressed in print in England, and which was not worthy of repetition, could not have been used by any uncivilished nation. Turkish tolerance in elevating Christians to dignified and responsible posts was not yet shown by any other European nation towards Mussulmans.

SEVERAL OTHER SPEAKERS FOLLOWED.

The Chairman then put the resolution to the vote and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Syed Husain proposed a vote of thanks to Hadjie Mohammed Dollie, through whose instrumentality, he said, they were able to honour the Sultan's birthday, and to express their Moslem opinions with regard to the present situation.

Mr. Sheikh Mohammed Ali responded, and Hadjie Mohammed Dollie thanked them all for their response to his invitation.

The meeting then terminated.

MEMORIAL TO GENERAL SIR RICHARD MEADE, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

THE friends of the late General Sir Richard Meade, both in England and in India, will be interested in hearing that a handsome memorial window and mural tablet to his memory were dedicated on Friday, Sept. 18, in the parish church of Innishannon, County Cork, by the Right Rev. Dr. Meade, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by several other clergymen. The dedication of another window to the memory of the late Mrs. Qerich, daughter of Thomas Stawell Quinn, a near relative of General Meade, was performed at the same time.

The window to the memory of General Meade is a magnificent work of art, manufactured by the firm of Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, of London, and the subject "the Resurrection of Our Lord" has been treated with excellent taste in rich subdued tints of great delicacy. The other window is by the same firm.

The tablet gives a brief *resume* of the carreer of Sir Richard Meade, who saw much service in India as a soldier and, subsequently, as distingnished administrator and diplomatist. It also sets forth that the parish church (Christ's Church, Innishannon) had been selected as the most fitting place to perpetuate his memory as he magnificently assisted in its erection and endowment, and never forgot his connection with the parish.

The service, which was fully choral, was most impressive, and towards its conclusion the Bishop gave an eloquent address, in which he contrasted the different spheres of usefulness which the two persons to whose memory the windows were erected had filled, and pointed out that their objects in this life and rewards in the future were the same. He dwelt on Sir Richard Meade's long and distinguised career of over forty years' active service, during which time he had made a reputation and name for himself, of which he (the Lord Bishop) was well aware. For he had often been asked, especially by those who had served in India, if Sir Richard was a relative, and had felt proud to be able to answer that, though not a near relation, he belonged to the same family.

Mr. Hanlow, the rector of Innishannon, is to be congratulated on these additions to the lovely church which he has done so much to beautify; and it is to his efforts, assisted by Mrs. Caine, the eldest daughter of General Meade, that this memorial has been so successfully erected.—*Overland Mail.*

"A LITERARY OUTRAGE."

UNDER the above heading Sir Edwin Arnold writes to the papers as follows:—

Sir,—To my intense surprise and boundless indignation, I find in some of the morning papers of to-day the reprint of a poem written by me for a monthly magazine. The poem is printed in intimate connection of manner, type, and place with the advertisements of bovril, patent medicines, and other articles, useful, but not in any way connected with the august subject of the poem. It must be unnecessary for me to say that this has been done without my knowledge, and for motives beyond my comprehension; and I have given instructions to my lawyers to take immediate proceedings against the advertising agent and the magazine for which the poem was composed, with a view of restraining a manner of publication which seems to me in the highest degree injurious and unworthy. Meantime, while I deeply regret that such a thing should have occurred, my friends and the public generally will never for a moment imagine that I myself could authorise such a use of the composition.—Your obediently, Edwin Arnold, 225, Cromwell-mansions, S W., Sept. 23, 1896.

THE *Times* Berlin correspondent says that Prince Bismarck's letter on bimetallism has been received with jubilation in agrarian circles and painful surprise by monometallists. The Prince has always felt a certain hankering for the double standard, but when in office would never assume the responsibility for a bimetallist measure.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 22.

Bond, Major, Bengal, Comt Transport Dept, invalided to Suakin.
Menzies, Lt, Bengal, Manchester Regt, on medical certificate, from Malakund.
Chichester, 2nd Lt, Bengal, High L I, on medical certificate, from Cownpore.
Kilkelly, Surg-Lt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Suakin.
Kelly, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Belhouse, Lt, Bo, R H A, on leave, from Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1896.

1. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 21st instant:—Gunner R. G. Morrod.

2. The following members have been selected to form an Entertainments Committee:—Capt. W. G. Wilson; Lieut. A J. Peile, R. A.; 2nd Lieuts. H. A. H. Payne and E. C. Acworth; Coy. Sergt.-Majors S. V. Chart, and J. P. Watson; Sergts. D. A. Pinder, J. J. Marsland, H. G. Hyde, and H. O. Coates; Corpls. R. Wood, and G. D. Traylen; Bombr. W. Harvey; Gunners J. Barnett, B. Defrece, W. Proctor, C. E. Phillimore, and A. L. H. Rhenius.

3. A meeting of the Entertainments Committee will be held in the Corps Club, Rampart Row, at 6-30 p.m., to-day.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adju[illegible] V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER [illegible]L

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLO[illegible] BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V[illegible]

Bombay, 23rd October, 1896.

1. Company drill, at which members of all Adult Companies are invited to attend, will be held at 5-15 p.m., on Monday the 26th instant, on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters. Dress—Any. Arms &c., will be issued on the ground.

2. The first parade of the season will take place on Saturday the 7th November. Fall in at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground at 5 p.m. for a march out.

3. Until further notice all Commanding Officer's parades will take place at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground and not at the Town Hall.

4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company.—No. 3981, Vol. F. M. Sibbald and No. 3982, Vol. A. E. Rotchell.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Regimental Dance fixed for to-day (Friday) the 23rd instant has been postponed until next month. The date will be notified hereafter.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 22.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Major H M Abud should, on return to duty, take up his permanent appointment as Second-in-Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Supt, Savantvadi.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H W J Bagnell, I C S, on return from leave, to act as Political Agent, Cambay.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr E T Candy, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr A R Maidment, Asst Supt of Police, is permitted to resign the service of Government on the expiration of the six months' leave granted to him from the 28th May 1896 by Govt Notification No. 4499, dated the 30th June 1896.

Mr R M Phillips, Asst Supt of Police, B B and C I Railway, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 23rd Oct 1896 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H R Hume, on return to duty, to be Asst Supt of Police, B B and C I Railway, during the absence of Mr. Phillips or until further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr A R Maidment, retired:—Mr W H Luck to be first grade Asst Supt of Police; Mr R M Phillips to be second grade Asst Supt of Police; and Mr C S Marston to be third grade Asst Supt of Police.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—Mr W A Dubois, on relief by Mr H J H Henderson, to be Asst Supt of Police in the Thana Dist, and to act as Dist Supt of Police in the same district from the date on which Mr F T V Austin proceeds on leave; and Mr D G Ommanney, on relief by Mr H Pogson, to be an Additional Asst Supt of Police in tho Thana Dist.

Rao Bahadur Vishwanath Vinayak Paranjpe assumed charge of his duties as additional first class, third grade, Subordinate Judge at Broach on the 1st Oct 1896, in the forenoon.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H L Hervey, I C S, on return to duty, to be Asst Judge in the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist pending further orders.

Under Sec 19 of Act XIV of 1869, H E in Council is further pleased to invest Mr Hervey with all the powers of a Dist Judge within the portion of the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist in the executive charge of the Collector of Bijapur, and to direct that he shall ordinarily hold his Court at Bijapur. H E in Council is also pleased under Sec 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to appoint Mr Hervey to be a Joint Sessions Judge in the Sholapur-Bijapur Sessions Division, and further to direct, under Sec 193 of the Code, that he shall try all cases which may be committed for trial by the Magistrates of the Bijapur Collectorate.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment of Subordinate Judges during the absence of Rao Saheb Ganesh Dadaji Deshmukh or until further orders:—Rao Saheb Lakshman Krishnaji Nulkar, Joint Subordinate Judge of Nasik, to be Subordinate Judge of Shirpur; and Mr Ganesh Lakshman Chandorkar, B A, LL B, to act as second class, fourth grade, subordinate Judge, and to be Joint Subordinate Judge of Nasik.

H E in Council is further pleased, under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, to invest Rao Saheb Lakshman Krishnaji Nulkar, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court of Shirpur, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Couses for the trial of suits cognizable by such courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 5 of the Act, to appoint Rao Bahadur R P Bengeri, acting Dist Depy Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Kanara, to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police.

In continuation of Govt Notification No 1660, dated the 9th May, 1860, extending the operation of Act XIII of 1859 to the dist of Nasik, H E the Govr in Council is pleased under Sec 5 of the Act, to appoint Mr A H A Simcox, I C S Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the dist of Nasik, to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magte of Police.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to invest Mr G W Hatch, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Khandesh, with the additional power, specified.

The Hon Mr W H Crowe, I C S, and Mr G C Whitworth, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and of the Agent for Sardars in the Deccan on the 28th Sept 1896, in the afternoon.

Messrs T S Greenaway, Asst Supt of Police, Nasik, and F A M H Vincent, Asst Supt of Police, Satara, passed on the 3rd Oct 1896 an examination in Law and Language according to the tests prescribed in Rules XIV and XV of the rules relating to Police officers of the 22nd Dec 1894.

Rao Bahadur Anant Gopal Bhave assumed charge of his duties as Additional first class, third grade, Subordinate Judge at Ahmadnagar on the 3rd Oct 1896, in the forenoon.

Rao Bahadur Thakurdas Mathuradas assumed charge of his duties as additional first class, third Grade Subordinate Judge at Poona, on the 5th Oct 1896, in the forenoon.

The Governor in Council is pleased to empower Mr L Robertson, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Ahmedabad, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260 of the same Code.

Azam Balwantrao Wamanaji, acting Head Karkun, taluka Bhiwadi in the district of Thana, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

Azam Malukhand Chaturdas, Head Karkun, taluka Borsad in the district of Kaira, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers. specified.

Rao Saheb Narayan Balkrishna Majumdar assumed charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Gadag in the Dharwar Dist on the 3rd Oct 1896, in the forenoon.

Messrs. G McCorkell, I C S, and T D Fry, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, on the 5th Oct 1896, in the forenoon.

Rao Bahadur Mahadev Raghunath Nadkani assumed charge of his duties as Additional first class, third grade, Subordinate Judge at Ratnagiri on the 5th Oct 1896, in the afternoon.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut E R I Chitty, 5th Bom L I, to act as Cant Magte at Ahmedabad, in addition to his Military duties, vice Lieut H E T Kelly, R A, proceeding on leave.

Lieut Chitty is also appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in the Ahmedabad Dist, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad.

H E in Council is also pleased to appoint Lieut Chitty, under Sec 22 of the said Code, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Lieut Chitty, under Sec 8 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad, and, under Sec 8 of Act XIII of 1889, to declare that the value of the suits which are to be cognizable by him shall not exceed Rs 50.

REVENUE DEPARTMET.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr V Sequeira to act as Personal Asst to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari during the absence of Rao Bahadur Krishnarao Shivram Tipnis on privilege leave or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J W P MuirMackenzie, I C S, on relief, to act as Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Col C W Godfery and Messrs E H Hearn and A G Hudson reverting.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Ratanji Edalji Kanga, on return to duty, to be Dist Depy Collr, Bijapur.

The undermentioned officers passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 7th Oct 1896:—Passed with Credit—Mr J Ghosal, I C S. Passed—Messrs F J Varley, I C S and P E Percival I C S. The names are arranged in the order of merit.

Messrs. Ghosal, Varley and Percival passed an examination in Marathi on the 7th Oct 1896.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr A R Bonus, I C S, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Poona, and Dist Registrar, Poona, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Poona Dist from the date Mr H T Ommanney, I C S, gives over charge; and Mr J P Orr, I C S, to be Asst Collr, Poona, from that date.

Mr R A L Moore, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty.

The undermentioned officers passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 6th Oct 1896:—Mir, Imdadali Roshanali, Asst Master, High School, Dharwar; Mr Vithaldas Keshavlal, second clerk, Collector's Office Surat; Mr Chamanlal Girdharlal Mehta, Local Fund Clerk Commissioner, N[illegible]'s Office; and Mr Sitaram Abaji, B A, Karkun, taluka Jambusar, Broach. The names are arranged in the order of merit.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F J Varley, I C S, to be Asst Collr, Khandesh.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of Govt the Rt Rev the Lord Bishop of Bombay has appointed the Rev F N Hill, M A, Senior Presidency Chaplain, to attend him as Domestic Chaplain during his Lordship's tour of visitation.

The following appointments are made:—The Rev H W Nelson, B A, offg Chaplain of St Paul's, Poona, to act as Senior Presidency Chaplain during the absence of the Rev F N Hill; The Rev G Gothard, M A, to be Chaplain of St Paul's, Poona; and The Rev W A Dickins, offg Chaplain of Nasirabad, on being relieved by the Rev W B Preston, M A, to do duty at the Presidency.

License to solemnize Marriages under the provisions of Sec 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, is hereby granted to the Rev J Sinclair Stevenson, Irish Presbyterian Church.

The following appointment is made:—The Rev R A Storrs, M A, to act as Chaplain of Karachi during the absence of the Rev F B Sandberg or until further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Khan Saheb F M Khimjiani, Depy Educational Inspr, Broach, is granted one year's leave without allowances with effect from the date of the expiry of the leave granted by Govt Notification No. 2, dated 3rd Jan last.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst Surgn Shapurji Manekji Mehta, L M and S, has been placed on general duty with effect from 6th Oct 1896 forenoon.

Asst Surgn Venkatesh Balvant Karandikar, B A, L M & S has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Sirsi Dispensary with effect from 6th Oct 1896, forenoon.

Surg-Capt E G R Whitcombe has been appointed to act as Civil Surgn, Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties, with effect from 28th Sept 1896, afternoon.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Vinayak Trimbak Agashe, L C E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade is transferred from the Northern to the Central Division.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C T Burke, B E, M Inst C E on return from foreign service, to act as Suptdg Engr, Indus Left Bank Divn, in the 3rd class, vice Mr J Tate, who has been allowed privilege leave.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Mr Harilal Mulshankar Pandya is appointed to be First Grade Dist Inspr of Agriculture, Kaira.

Central Division.

Messrs W C Shepherd and J Ghosal respectively delivered over and received charge of the Karad, Valva and Patan Talukas in the Satara Dist on 8th inst, in the forenoon

Lieuts P C Searle and J R Darby respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Cant Magte, Malegaon, on the 12th inst in the afternoon.

Southern Division.

Mr. Sridher Vinayak Karnick, Head Karkun of the Panvel Taluka in the Kolaba Dist acted as Mamlatdar of Panvel from the 19th March to the 17th April 1896, both days inclusive, during the absence on privilege leave of Rao Saheb Balkrishna Babaji Sane.

Mr Vishnu Vinayak Bakre, Mahalkari of Guhagar, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Chiplun during the absence on privilege leave for two months from the 15th inst or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it of Rao Saheb Bhagwandas Ramji Gujar.

Messrs J A McIver and J P Orr, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Forest Settlement Officer, Thana and Karjat, on the 29th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Messrs H Page, I C S, and G D Panse respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collr of Bijapur on the 5th inst in the afternoon.

The privilege leave for twenty days granted to Mr G D Panse, acting Collector of Bijapur, by this office Notification No 3880, dated the 1st ultimo, was extended by one day.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT, OPIUM AND ABKARI.

Dr J Pollen, BA, LLD, ICS, and Mr R E Enthoven, ICS, respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of the First and Second Asst Collectors, Bombay, in the forenoon of 16th inst.

The following probationers passed the Salt Departmental Examination held at Thana on the 6th, 7th and 8th inst. The names are arranged in the order of merit:—Ramchandra Sadashiv Godbole, Weigh Clerk, Pen; Vithu Soma Sarang, Weigh Clerk, Pen; Vishnu Pandurang Nadkarni, Weigh Clerk, Trombay; Rudra Govind Divekar, Weigh Clerk Uran; Bhicaji Vishnu Joshi, Weigh Clerk, Belapur; Narayan Sakharam Kango, Weigh Clerk, Uran; Merwanji Rustomji Kothawala, Clerk, Uran Distillery Office; Sitram Ganesh Limaye, Weigh Clerk, Karanja; Ganesh Balkrishna Dandekar, Karkun, Preventive Station, Bhayndar; Hari Wasudeo Bhave, Karkun, Trombay Barge; Mr A J Taylor, Inspector, Coast Guard Service; Jaganath Balkrishna Amrite, Weigh Clerk, Uran; Shamrao Bapuji Velaskar, Karkun, Depy, Collector's office; Santaram Sitaram Gadkari, Weigh Clerk Uran; and Purshotam Yeshwant Durve, Weigh Clerk Pen

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Punjab Gazette*, October 15.)

The special leave of absence granted to Surgn-Major G F Nicholson, Medical Adviser to H H the Raja of Jind, in Notification No 222, dated the 6th of April 1896, has been commuted by H M's Secy of State for India into furlough and has been extended to two years.

The privilege leave granted to Mr C Somers Smith, Offg Depy Conservr of Forests, dated 13th Augt 1895, has been extended by one month.

The following changes have taken place in the List of Forest Officers in the Associated Provinces with effect from the dates specified against each:—Mr F C Hicks, Offg Depy Consvr, 3rd grade, to be Offg Depy Consrv, 2nd grade; Mr A W Blunt, Provisional Depy Consere, 4th grade to be Depy Consvr, 4th Grade, and Offg Depy Consvr, 3rd grade, consequent on the transfer of Mr Calthrop to Burma; Mr A E Lawrie, Offg Depy Consvr, 3rd grade to be Offg Depy Consvr, 2nd grade; Mr A M Caccia, Offg Depy Consvr, 4th grade to be Offg Depy Consvr, 3rd grade; consequent on the departure of Mr Barker on one month and 28 days' privilege leave on Sept 6th.

Mr H C Fanshawe, Chief Secy to the Govt of the Punjab, has obtained furlough out of India for two years, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with subsidiary leave commencing from the forenoon of the 12th of Oct. 1896.

Mr L W Dame, Settlement officer, Peshawar, is appointed to officiate as Chief Secretary to the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th of Oct 1896, vice Mr H C Fanshawe, proceeding on furlough.

On return from the privilege leave of absence granted to him in Notification No 972, dated the 4th of Sept 1896, Capt M W Douglas, offg Depy Commr, resumed charge of the Jhang Dist on the forenoon of the 8th of Oct 1896, relieving Mr H D Warson.

On return from the leave of absence on private affairs granted to him, Capt T H Bairnsfather Cant Magte, is posted to Multan, where he assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 10th of Oct 1896, relievin, Capt A T H Newnham.

The services of Capt A T H Newnham, offg Cantt Magte of Mool are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Home Dept, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th of Oct 1896.

Mr R G Thomson, Revenue Secy to the Govt of the Punjab is appointed a Depy Commr of the 2nd grade, with effect from the 12th of Oct 1896, Mr Thomson is placed temporarily on special duty in the Punjab Civil Secretariat from the same date.

Mr M W Fenton, Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, is appointed Revenue Secy to the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the 12th of Oct 1896, vice Mr R G Thomson.

Mr R Sykes, Offg Depy Commr, on special duty in the Office of the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, is appointed Senior Secy to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, sub pro tem, with effect from the 12th Oct 1896, vice Mr M W Fenton.

Mr H L Williams, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Sialkot, is on relief by Mr G P C Plowden, transferred in his substantive capacity to the Amritsar Dist.

Mr E W Tomkins, Offg Dist Supt of Police Gujranwala, is on relief by Mr R Richardson, retransferred in his substantive capicity to the Amritsar Dist.

Mr C G D Farquhar, Asst Dist Supt of Police, is, on return from privilege leave posted to the Delhi Dist.

Mr A H Wilkin Asst Dist Supt of Police, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Shahpur, vice Mr P N Broadway, transferred.

Mr P N Broadway, District Supt of Police, is, on relief by Mr A H Wilkin, transferred from the Shahpur to the Jhelum Dist.

Mr J P Rawlins, Dist Supt of Police is, on relief by Mr P N Broadway transferred from the Jhelum to the Hazara Dist.

Mr A J Hammond, Dist Supt of Police, is, on relief by Mr J P Rawlins, transferred from the Hazara to the Hoshiarpur Dist.

The Lieut-Govr is pleased to make the following promotions with effect from the 2nd Oct 1896 consequent on the superannuation of Sardar Bahadur Nihal Singh, Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd class, 2nd Grade:—

Mr J E Taylor Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd class, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

Mr W L Hyde, Inspr of Police, 1st grade, to be an Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd class, 3rd Grade.

Mr W L Hyde, Asst Dist Supt of Police, is posted to the Delhi Dist

(*N-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, October 17.)

Mr R Greeven, Under-Secy to Govt, privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days with effect from the 9th Oct 1896.

Mr W H Moreland, Offg Magte and Collr, Bulandshire, on being relieved by Mr Bartlett, to officiate as Director of the Dept of Land Records and Agriculture.

Mr W A W Last, Asst Settlement Officer, on return from leave, to be Settlement Officer, Shahjahanpur.

Mr J E Goudge, Asst Commr, Naini Tal, to officiate as Under-Secy to Govt, vice Mr R Greeven, granted leave.

The Rev C H Reynolds, Chaplain, on return from leave, to Shahjahanpur.

Mr H F Bartlett, Magte and Collr, on return from furlough to the Bulandshahr district.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, October 17.)

On return from the special leave granted him by Order No. 1843, dated the 19th March 1896, Mr A C Duff, I C S, Depy Commr, is reposted to the Jubbulpore Dist.

Consequent on the death, on the 26th ultimo, of Mr C W Burn, I C S, Asst Commr, 2nd class, the following promotions are ordered with effect from the 27th idem:—

Mr A Mayne, I C S, Asst Commr, 3rd (officiating 1st) Class, to be Asst Commr, 2nd class, but will continue to officiate as Asst Commr, 1st class.

Mr A M Brigstocke, I C S, Asst Commr, 4th (Offg Depy Commer, 3rd) class, to be Asst Commr. 3rd class, but will continue to officiate as Depy Commr, 3rd class.

Mr C M McCrie, Asst Consvr of Forests, attached to the Saugor Forest Division as Working-Plans Assistant, is temporarily transferred to the Direction Division, Jubbulpore.

THE first general memorandum on the indigo crops for 1896 states that the area sown in Bengal was about 603,000 acres or 5 per cent. less than the average. The outturn is estimated at 65 against 86 per cent. in 1895. The area in the North-West Provinces was 307,000 acres or an increase of 30 per cent., but the Punjab figures are 91,000 acres or a decrease of 12 per cent. In Madras 290,000 acres are returned, this being 9 per cent. more than the average.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

WRITERS AND READERS.

To the first number of the new monthly, 'The Lady's Realm' (Hutchinson and Co.), the Marchioness of Granby contributes a portrait of her friend, the late Duches of Leinster. It is the last portrait taken.—Messrs. Hutchinson will also have ready, very shortly, Mr. F. Whishaw's new story, 'The Emperor's Englishman,' being the adventures of an English soldier who served the Cesarewitch Paul during the reign of the great Catherine. In his earlier books, 'Out of doors in Czarland,' and Boris, the Bear Hunter,' Mr. Whishaw gave proof of his knowledge of things Russian.

Messrs. Putnam have in the press a revised edition of Wheeler's 'Real Bi-Metallism; or, True Coin versus False Coin,' and they announce, as the new addition to their series of books on Questions of the Day, a work by Judge Tourgee, entitled 'The Battle of the Standards; or, Coin and Credit the Antidote for Coin without Credit.'

Mr. B. T. Batsford will shortly publish a handbook on the Architecture of the Renaisance in Italy, by Mr. W. J. Anderson, Director of Architecture and Lecturer at the Glasgow School of Art. It will contain numerous collotype plates and smaller illustrations, and is intended to form a general view for students and others.

The annual report of the Woolwich District Antiquarian Society is no mere formal list of officers or record of proceedings, but a hadsome pamphlet illustrated by interesting views and portraits, accompanying papers on objects of archælogical interest in the neighbourhood. Among these is Mr. Bidden's paper on the Roman Remains on Darenth; Mr. Vincent's article on Well Hall, Eltham; and Mr. Jackson's Account of Eltham Palace. The report is printed and published by Messrs. Jackson and Sons, of Woolwich.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall will publish three new novels this month. They will be 'The Story of Aldine,' by Mrs. Edward Ridley; 'Where Thames is Wide,' by Mr. Charles James; and 'The Dragon Slayer,' by Mr. Roger Pocock. In November, Messrs. Chapman and Hall will publish 'A Strange Solution,' by Miss Winifred Graham, the author of 'On the Down Grade.' They will also have ready shortly a second edition of Mr. Bodkin's 'Lord Edward Fitzgerald,' the first edition of which was exhausted in a few weeks. Among miscellaneous works to be published by them in October will be a book on cheese-making, and on the horse. 'Cheese and Cheesmaking; Butter and Milk,' to quote the title of the former, is the joint production of Mr. James Long and Mr. John Benson. It has special reference to Continental produce; and it should, we think, be found useful for the technical classes in dairying which are now established in so many English counties. The other work, 'The Horse,' is by Mr. Cecil Brown. It describes the various breeds and races of horses in action and repose, with separate studies of the muscles and the skeleton. It is to be issued in eight monthly half-crown parts. Mr. Cecil Brown is well known as a skilled horseman, a horse-breeder and artist.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. have begun the publication, in numbers and volumes, of Professor W. M. Sloane's Napoleon. Those who have followed the life, as it appeared month by month in the "Century Mgazine," are already aware of the great merits of Mr. Sloane's work—the best work produced since many a year by any American historian; and the most comprehensive and impartial biography of Napoleon in any language. Mr. Sloane is not by any means what many critics would call a master of style. But his manner is clear, simple, absolutely unaffected, precise. He is absolutely impartial, he has a keen insight into character, he is a man of sound judgement and of wide knowledge of the world, and his mastery of his subject is unsurpassed. Mr Sloane has read much which escaped previous workers in the same field. First among historians of Napoleon, Mr. Sloane has explained how the conqueror's character and career were influenced by his early Corsican environment, including the political elements in it in they years preceding his birth. Unlike Mr. Sloane, preceding historians have dealt superficially, when they have thought it worth while to deal with at all, with Napoleon's earliest life. Every side of Napoleon's character and career—as civil reformer and man of war—is treated in Mr. Sloane's history.

The first part contains forty-eight pages of text, fourteen full-page pictures, and maps and drawings. Four of the pictures are reproduced from famous paintings, and with the original colouring. The process by which this has been effected—typogravure as it is called—is the secret of the inventors, Messrs. Bousson, Valadon, and Co., the successors of the well-known Paris firm of Messrs. Goupil and Co. Each of the twenty monthly parts will be illustrated in the same way. Six of the pictures in each number are in black and white. Among the famous paintings reproduced are Meissonier's "1807" and "1814," and some by Philippoteaux and Detaille. Many of the originals attracted public attention in recent exhibitions in the French Salon.

Within the next month Mr. George Allen will publish Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare's 'The Story of my Life,' in three volumes. It contains a great quantity of detail about most of the last sixty years—such as Maurice, John Sterling, Dr. Arnold, Rowland Hill, Matthew Arnold, Southey, and Wordsworth (with particulars about their home in Lakeland), Jenny Lind, Sir Frederic Leighton, Mr. Jowett, Mr. Goldwin Smith, Dean Alford, Hallam, Tennyson, Mrs. Grote, the Brownings, Pius IX., Mr. John Murray (father of the present head of the publishing house), Garibaldi, Cardinal Wiseman, Mr. Ruskin, and many others. The work is to be illustrated with seventeen photogravure and steel portraits, besides one hundred and fortyfour wood engravings from drawings chiefly by the author. Of course, it abounds in interesting reminiscences of the author's continental journeys.

On Trafalgar Day Professor Laughton's new work, 'The Nelson Memorial,' was to be published by Mr. George Allen. Without competing with any of the existing Lives of Nelson, or repeating in detail the story of his career, it will dwell on the principal incidents of Nelson's life, and describe 'some of the influences which tended to form' his character, and 'some of the men, second only to himself, from whom he derived his inspiration, some of those who so nobly worked with him in securing the liberties and establishing the greatness of England.' In the illustrations there will be fourteen portraits (ten in photogravure) and several other full-page illustrations, besides plans of battles, facsimiles of letters and autographs, and a reproduction in colour of 'Nelson's Last Order.' The portraits of Nelson, Lady Hamilton, Captain Hardy, Earl St. Vincent, Lord Collingwood, the battle scenes, &c., are from Romney, Rigaud, Stansfield, Pocock, Abbott, Beechey, and others.

This month Mr. Heinemann brings out the first volume of his new edition of the poetry, diaries, letters, speeches, &c., of Byron. Eight of the total number of volums will contain the verse. The volume which is to appear next month will be the first of the prose volumes, and contains Byron's Letters from 1804 to 1813, with a portrait after Phillips. In November will appear the first volume of the poems, with a portrait after Westall. The reading public need hardly be reminded that this new issue is edited by Mr. Henley.

Mr. C. L. Shadwell, of Oriel College, Oxford, has prepared for the press the late Mr. Walter Pater's unfinished story, 'Gaston de Latour.' The motive of the tale corresponds with that of 'Marius the Epicurean:' It is the development of a sensitive, thoughtful nature in a transitional age. In the early work the period is that of the Antonines. In the new and unfinished work the period is that of the Massacre of St Bartholomew. The work will be issued by Messrs. Macmillan. It will complete the series of Pater's collected writings.—The same publishers will also bring out Mr. F. G. Aflalo's 'Natural History of Australia, with Some Notes on Sport.' It will be a popular account, based on the author's personal experiences and on study of the leading authorities.

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